REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,430.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR ....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 800 Tons, —— Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave Colombo	9
,, Vingorla	Dec. 1	,, Galle	10
,, Carwar	2	,, Negapatam	13
,, Mangalore	3	,, Pondicherry	14
,, Cannanore	4	,, Madras	16
,, Tellicherry	4	,, Coconada	18
,, Calicut	5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Beypore	5	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Cochin	6	,, Gopaulpore	20
,, Alleppy	7	,, False Point	21
,, Tuticorin	8	Arrive CALCUTTA	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1872, at noon.

	Dec. 1872.		Dec. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave BUSREH	25
Arrive Kurrachee	9	Arrive Fao	25
,, Gwadur	11	,, Bushire	27
,, Muscat	13		Jan. 1873.
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Linga	1
,, Linga	17	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Bahrein	18	,, Muscat	5
,, Bushire	18	,, Gwadur	7
,, Fao	20	,, Kurrachee	9
,, BUSREH	21	,, BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1873.

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING HOME AND UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

BADHAM & COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship GEORGE KENDALL, THOMAS FENWICK, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In case when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at the Consignee's risk and expense.

Captain Fenwick will not be responsible for any packages after they leave the ship's side.

THOMAS FENWICK,
Master and Agent.

No. 38, Meadow Street, 23rd November 1872.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,
At
Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;
CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aërated Waters,
And
Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S.S. "KHEDIVE" (3 742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DELTA, (1 618 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. M. EDMOND, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the Shipper's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

THE Fine New S.S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, specially built for the East India Trade, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

First class to Liverpool	Rs. 500.
,, Suez	300.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

To be followed by the well known and favourite s.s. OTHELLO, 3,200 Tons, and other Steamers.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. INDIA will sail on SUNDAY, the 1st December, at 9 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents to R. Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

29th November 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following carriages, on account of the Estate of the late S. McCulloch, Esq.:—

An elegant and neat Open Carriage, nearly new, by E. Kesterton.

A Miniature Brougham, with Thorn's patent double action springs, in very good order, by Thorn.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AT GAMDAVIE, BEHIND ONE OF THE BRIDGES OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 2nd day of December 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the Estate and Effect of Parsee Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Puloo, the valuable pieces of ground containing by admeasurement about 1,540 square yards, and comprised under the following boundaries, viz., on the east by the vacant piece of Government ground, on the west by the property of Pursotum Pootlajee, on the north by public road, and on the south by Gamdavie Road.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piecegoods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets T. Cloths, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, &c:—

2 cases of Scented Soap, 1 Hand Sewing Machine, and a variety of miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF SEVEN CASES OF PRICE & Co.'s CELEBRATED PERFUMERY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, TO CLOSE UP AN ACCOUNT.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, seven cases of superior Perfumery, by the well-known makers, Price and Co., the same consists of Golden Oil, Rowland's Balsamic, Oil of Columbia, Macassar Oil, Marrow and Hair Oil, Delcroix Moeline Glycerine, Smelling Salt, Milk of Roses, Bloom of Roses, Hair Dye, Circassian Hair-wash, Roses and Rosemary, Tooth Powder and Dentifrice, Magic Goblets, Glass Candlesticks with Bouquet, Eau-de-Luce, Almond Meal, Gilt Metal Fountain Lockets, Jassamine Hair Oil, Violet Powder, Lungdala's Hair Restorer, Delcroix Lime-juice and Glycerine, Honey, Glycerine Brown, Pillar, and Fancy Soaps, Peruvian Balms, Spirit Lavender and Millefleur, Sprinklers, Vegetable Extracts, Marking Ink, Diamond Cement, Salts of Lection, Philicome Pomade, Verbenas, Galentine, Moss Rose, Bouquet, Kiss me Quick, Rose Geranium, Jockey Club, Rondeletia, Patchouli, Frangipani, Essence of Sandalwood, Eau-de-Cologne, Jamaica Ginger, Toilet Vinegar, Essence of Lemon, Vanilla, Sage, Pasley, and Almond, Turkey Rhubarb, &c., &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at No. 123, BEACH ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 2nd day of December next, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of A. C. GEDDES, Esq., C. E. (going up-country), the same consisting of Glass, Porcelain, and Platedware, Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Peer, and other Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing-room and Easy Chairs, a Centre Ottoman lined with Springs and Damask, Folding Screens, Teapoys, Whatnots, Mahogany Telescopic, Dining Table, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, Plated 4 light Hanging Argand Lamps and Drops, Horned Hat-stand, Iron Painted Bed-stead, Wardrobes, Cupboards, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles.

Catalogues have been published, and the property is now on view.

AT 2 P. M.

One Hansom Cab with a fast trotting Chestnut Mare with a set of Harness, the property of another Gentleman.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, Perfumery, and Medicine, from the well-known and celebrated makers, G.F. Coward & Co., just landed ex Ganges.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th Dec., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery, and Medicine, comprising 99 packages, consisting of—

OILMANSTORES—Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom ketchup, French capers and olives, assorted tart fruits, 3 and 1 lb. assorted jams and jellies in patent stone jars, assorted candied peel in glass jars currants, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, anchovy and bloater paste, smoked Yarmouth bloaters, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY AND MEDICINE—Peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, Seidlitz powders, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salts, essence of ginger and peppermint, balsam capivi, glycerine, Dalby's carminative, brandy bitters, codliver oil, assorted essences and perfumes, smelling salts, aromatic vinaigrettes, lavender water, eau de luce, milk of roses, oil of roses, lavender, verbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, Macassar pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF PERFUMERY & GLASSWARE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

An invoice of superior Perfumery, comprising Toilet and other Soap of all sorts, a variety of Scent, Cologne Water, Florida Water, Lavender Toilet, Vinegar, Nursery Powder, &c., &c.

An invoice of Bohemian glassware, comprising superior ruby gilt flower vases, toilet and wine bottles, rich cut decanters, superior alabaster flower vases, kerosine oil lamps with globes, scent bottles, superior flower stands of new patterns, centrepieces, ruby gold liquor sets, grog sets, wine sets, painted and gilt flower vases, glass candlesticks, ruby gilt candlesticks with drops and shades, &c., &c.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 30TH NOVEMBER.

LAST NIGHT.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE,
JAPANESE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ....Rs. 3 | Gallery ....Rs. 1
Stalls .... ,, 2 | Pit ....As. 8

Doors open at 8. Performance precisely at 9 P.M.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER,

TOWN HALL.

ONE MORE NIGHT.

ROBERT HELLER.

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH DECEMBER.

SEE ADVERTISEMENTS OF MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Mr. and Miss HELLER sail for Europe on the Mail Steamer of December 9th.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH DECEMBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF
LITTLE MINNIE.
[THE CHARMING PETITE ACTRESS AND VOCALIST.]

MR. JOHN EDWARDS,
COMEDIAN and DIALECT ACTOR.

MR. H. WILLIAMS,
INSTRUMENTAL SOLOIST and ORCHESTRAL LEADER.

AIDED BY
MRS. WILLIAMSON
AND THE
BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

FIRST NIGHT.
THAT RASCAL PAT
AND
CHIMNEY CORNER.

Tickets for Reserved Seats and Seats for Families at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

Reserved Seat Rs. 4. Stall Rs. 3. Gallery Rs. 2. Pit Re. 1.

Family Tickets (to admit Three) Rs. 10.

Doors to open at 8 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 1 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY next, the 5th December, at his Office, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the SUPPLY of WINES and BEANS of different sorts and qualities, to the Portuguese Gun-boat "MARIA ANNA." Persons tendering should send their Samples, stating prices.

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Portuguese Vice-Consul.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN MANAGER for a COTTON FACTORY up-country. One having a knowledge of the language, as with experience in Ginning, Pressing and the Purchase of Cotton will be preferred.

Applications with Copies of Certificates to be addressed to A. B. C., care of the Office of this Paper.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE, 10th November 1872.

Archibald, J. A.
Anderson, A.
Adair, W.
Adams, Mrs.
Blackwell.
Burk, R. H., Dr.
Brunton, C. A.
Beemjeebhoy Framjee
Brod, H. & Co.
Baumgardt, J.
Cousins, A.
Carpenter, Mrs.
Dumper, C.
Dorabjee Hormusjee.
Dawes, S. R.
Downs, A. M.
Elliott, J. G.
Fernandes, J. T.
Fisher.
Gabler, H. E.
Goodwin, M.
Higginbotham & Co.
Houghton, A., Mrs.
Hayward, H. M.
Haddrell, H.
Hayward, V. O.
Hall, J. A.
Johnson, P. A.
Jeffrice, L., Mrs.
Joshua E., Mrs.
Johnson, B. & Co.
Kioss, K. D.
Lambert, C. W.
Lubelski, Dr.
McCarthy, D. T.
Maquire, J.
Macpherson, J.
Mackinnon, A.
Maitland, R. K.
Mahomed Ally Ibrahim.
Montgomery, G. F., Dr.
Michee & Co.
Morrison, L.
Muncherjee Eduljee.
Neilson, H.
Rennie, W. L.
Stockbridge.
Stranack, Mrs.
Saddler, D., Ensign.
Strickland, M., Mrs.
Sharpes, A. W.
Thomson, J. L.
Thomas, J. G.
Thomas, E. W.
Trimbuck Sadaseo.
Tanner.
Woodcock, H.
Wood, D.
Yates, R.

Bombay General Post Office, 29th November 1872.

QUOITS,

of 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair.

		Cash.	Credit.
Best Hard Steel	per lb.	Rs. 0 12	Rs. 0 14
Galvanized Steel	,,	1 0	1 2
Best Brass	,,	1 8	1 12

GYMKHANA KIT

of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Timetables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for palkis, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways—
    Punjab and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the UNDERMENTIONED HEREDITAMENTS are the lawful and absolute PROPERTY of CHIMABAI BABAJEE. Any person advancing money on the said property, or otherwise entering into any contract with reference thereto with any person other than the said Chimabai Babajee, will do so at his own risk and peril.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE,
Solicitor to Chimabai Babajee.

All that piece of land, with buildings thereon, situate in Love Lane, Mazagon, No. 1, formerly the property of Cursetjee Merwanjee, and bounded on the east, west, and south by property of H. H. Aga Khan, and on the north by the said Love Lane.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of December 1872, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Special Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th November 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR.—Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

ARCHERY KIT.

LANCE-WOOD, LEMON-WOOD, SNAKE-WOOD, AND
Self Yew, Bows:
ARROWS AND ACCOUTREMENTS
of every description, made
expressly for India.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.—SUBSCRIPTION to the above FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, } Joint Secretaries.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, }

Bombay, 13th November 1872.

NOTICE.

MAHIJI FAIR.

THE RIGHT to SELL ENGLISH and FOREIGN SPIRITS and LIQUORS, &c., at the ensuing MAHIJI FAIR, which opens on the 13th January, 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Kutchery, at Dhoolia, on SATURDAY, the 7th December 1872.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector, Khandeish.

TENDERS REQUIRED, for CONSTRUCTION of TEN PALL TENTS, of the following sizes:—

5 of 15½ feet square, height 9 feet.
5 of 10 do do do 7 feet.

To be of best Canvas, delivered within a fortnight of acceptance of tender.

Tenders to be sent in writing to the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest.

E. A. BOYD,
Ass^t. Supdt. in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

TO ALL PERSONS OWING RATES OR TAXES.

IT is hereby intimated to all persons to whom BILLS for MUNICIPAL RATES and TAXES have been or may be presented, that unless payment is made either to the Receivers or transmitted to the Collector forthwith, NOTICES and WARRANTS will, in all cases, be immediately issued and executed.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. FELLOWS,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector's Office, 28th November 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:—

A—BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, outhouses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE [illegible] AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK.—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1st—That the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd—That Mr. Sadanand Balcrishna be appointed Liquidator of the Company.

3rd—That the said Liquidator be authorized to sell and assign the Land, Hereditaments, Properties, Effects, Assets, Rights, Business and Good Will of this Company to a Company to be established in Bombay under the name and style of THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited, and to take in exchange for such sale and transfer 6,000 shares of that Company, for distribution among the Shareholders of this Company share for share, on the condition that the said Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, will undertake the payment, discharge and performance of all the Debts, Liabilities, Contracts and Obligations of this Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the proposed Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, which are now lying in the Company's Office for the inspection of Shareholders any day during business hours will be laid before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

SADANAND BALCRISHNA, Secretary.

Bombay, 28th November 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of December 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the following business:—

1. Major Tulloch's Report on the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay.

2. Government Resolution No. 148 C. W., on the subject of Night Soil Depôt at Boree Bunder.

3. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,364, stating that he will apply for a grant of Rs. 1,200 for the complete severance of the Vehar main from the Night Soil Pipe at Carnac Bunder.

4. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,368, asking the sanction of the Justices to enter into a lease with the military authorities, on the payment of Rs. 150 per annum, for the use of the portion of the land at Bandora which they require for a Rifle Range and Encamping Ground.

5. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,261, asking the sanction of the Bench to the payment of Rs. 1,264-6, being the balance due for the printing of Major Tulloch's Report, and Memo. No. 6,100, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Smith and Fleming and Co. about the expenditure incurred thereon.

6. Memo. from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,070, forwarding copy of a letter from Mr. Terry, offering Rs. 2,000 for the Rotunda as it now stands.

7. Government Resolution No. 4,359 on the subject of the Goculdass Tezpal Hospital.

8. Letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner No. 6,533, on the subject of the Renting of Ground at the corner of Trimbuck Purushram Street for Milch Cattle Stables.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th November 1872.

NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind SUBSCRIBERS that their SUBSCRIPTIONS should be RENEWED for 1873 by the end of the current month in order that no interruption may take place in the SUPPLIES.

Messrs. T. V. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting new Subscriptions, and will be happy to forward their Price List giving all particulars upon application.

Bombay, 19th November 1872.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR Rs. 1.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rates, viz.:—

Parcels not exceeding ¼ cubic foot, Re. 1.

And for every additional ¼ cubic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co., Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

London Agents, Messrs. Rhodes & Co., 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C., who will receive Parcels, Cases, &c., for despatch to this country at a rate commencing with 3s. (three shillings) per ¼ cubic foot.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

VELVETEEN
POLONAISES.

FRENCH
KID
GLOVES,
White and Coloured, in all sizes.

SILK, SATIN,
and
FLORAL
FANS.

BOUQUET HOLDERS
and
SCENT BOTTLES.

TORTOISE SHELL
and
GOLD
BROOCHES
and
EAR DROPS.

GILT LOCKETS,
BRACELETS,
and
SETS.

HAIR PINS,
BRACELETS,
PENDENTS,
and
SETS.

RICH SATINS,
in all
COLOURS.

RICH BLACK
SILKS,
Gros Grains, Ducasses, and
Cords.

FIGURED
TARLATANS.

GRENADINE
ROBES.

WOOL SLIPPERS
and
CUSHIONS.

CLOTH and VELVET
SMOKING CAPS
for Braiding.

15, MEADOW STREET,
THE
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION.

IMPORTANT TO MATRICULATION CANDIDATES.

BATTLES, SIEGES, TREATIES, BIOGRAPHY,
AND A LIST OF
BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES,
FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.
PRICE Rs. 1. FREE BY POST, Rs. 1-2.
BOMBAY.
COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort,
DORABJEE JAMSEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of any or all of the undermentioned STORES required by the Company for 12 months, from the 1st January 1873, viz.:—

Best Dhungaree Cloth, 18 inches wide.
,, Bengal Twine, in hanks.
,, Goa Brooms, each weighing 20 oz.
,, Country Soap.
,, Bees' Wax.
,, Country Sealing Wax (Red and Black.)
,, Gum Arabic, picked.
,, Cuttle Fish, whole pieces.
,, Country Salt.
,, Charcoal, from Babool wood, and sifted.
Best Coir, loose and in yarn.
,, Cane or Rattan.
,, Baskets, made of cane and bamboos.
,, Hair Cumblies and Dablies.
,, Cotton Waterproofed Umbrellas for Sepoys.
,, Wheaten Flour for Paste.
,, Coal Tar.
,, Sweet Oil.
,, Leather Hides.
,, Moulding Sand.

Samples may be seen and form of Tender obtained, together with information as to the probable quantities required, &c., on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

As Tenders may be made for the whole or for the Supply of separate articles, the Company shall be at liberty to select one or more from any Tender, without reference to other items on the same Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract and find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate value of the articles to be supplied by them.

Sealed Tenders, which must specify the rates for delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 30th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th October 1872.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the EXECUTION of the WORKS upon the LOWER SIND DISTRICT of the above RAILWAY which lie south of the Sehwan Hills as far as a point about 2 miles north of Kotree, comprising 73 miles of Railway more or less.

The works consist of—

EARTHWORK.
BRIDGES and CULVERTS.
COLLECTION of BALLAST.
STATION BUILDING
STAFF QUARTERS.

Tenders may be sent in for the whole of the works on this length of 73 miles, or for any smaller length, or for all the works under any one of the above heads, but the "Earthwork" will not be let by itself.

Forms of tender and bills of quantities may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, where also the General Specification of Works, Conditions of Contract, and Plans may be seen daily between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

No tender will be received after 4 P.M. of the 30th instant.

All tenders are to be in sealed covers.

Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to give any reason for the rejection of any tender.

Copies of General Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works have been lodged in the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways Bombay, and are open to the perusal of persons wishing to tender.

JOSEPH BONUS, Major R.E.,
Superintending Engineer L. S. D., Indus Valley Railway.

Kurrachee 2nd November 1872.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to [illegible] on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, from parties willing [illegible] the execution of certain additions and alterations to [illegible] tant Apothecary's Quarters at the House of Correction.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer P. D.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.

CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2 250,000 STERLING.)

LONDON BANKERS.

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.

The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ASSETS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—The Liquidators of the above Bank have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, at No. 40, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of November 1872, at 3 P.M., in one Lot, all such ASSETS of the above Bank as will be shown in a list which will be submitted for the inspection of intending purchasers at the Office of the Liquidators a fortnight before the day of sale, and at the Auction Rooms on the day of sale.

The conditions of sale are now lying at the Office of the Liquidators, No. 3 Dean Lane, and may be seen on any day during business hours.

SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to Liquidators.

17th October 1872.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF ART AND ART MANUFACTURES, 1873.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The first of a series to be HELD in connection with the ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of LONDON.

An Exhibition of Art and Art Manufactures will be OPENED in Bombay in February 1873 in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Exhibition will consist of four Divisions.

FIRST DIVISION—FINE ARTS.

Fine Arts applied or not applied to works of utility.

Class 1.—Painting of all kinds, in Oil, Water Colours, Distempers, Wax, Enamel, and on Glass, Porcelain, Mosaics, &c.
Class 2.—Sculpture Modelling, Carving and Chasing in Marble, Stone, Wood, Terra-Cotta, Metal, Ivory, Glass, Precious Stones, and any other materials.
Class 3.—Engraving, Lithography, Photography as a Fine Art.
Class 4.—Architectural Designs and Drawings, Photographs of executed Buildings, Studies, and Restorations of existing Buildings and Models.
Class 5.—Designs of all kinds of Decorative Manufacture.
Class 6.—Reproductions, i. e., exact copies of ancient, mediæval and modern pictures, painted in oil, water colours, or reproduced in chromo-lithography, by the Autotype process, Engraving, Photography, &c. Reproductions of Mosaics and Enamels, [illegible] of ancient and modern works of art, &c.

SECOND DIVISION—MANUFACTURES.

Class 1.—Silk and Velvet.
Class 2.—Cotton.
Class 3.—Lace, hand and machine made.
Class 4.—Flax and Hemp Manufactures.
Class 5.—Articles of Clothing, especially Pugrees and Native Shoes.
Class 6.—Tapestry, Embroidery, and Needle-work.
Class 7.—Woven, spun, felted and laid Fabrics (when shown as specimens of printing and dyeing).
Class 8.—Leather and Leather Manufactures, including Saddlery and Harness.
Class 9.—Skins, Furs, Feathers, and Hair.
Class 10.—Pottery of all kinds, viz., Earthenware, Stoneware, Porcelain, Parian, &c.
Class 11.—Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hangings, Papier Maché, and general Decorations.
Class 12.—Matting of all kinds, straw and manufactures.
Class 13.—Glass, Stained Glasses used in Buildings, Glass for household purposes.
Class 14.—Jewellery.
Class 15.—Works in precious metals and their imitations.
Class 16.—Horological Instruments.
Class 17.—Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases, &c.
Class 18.—Steel, Native and European Cutlery, Edge Tools, European and Native Arms.
Class 19.—Iron and General Hardware, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Pewter, and General Brazing.
Class 20.—Brass and Copper Manufactures.
Class 21.—Paper in all its Branches.
Class 22.—Trophies of the Chase.

THIRD DIVISION.—USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Class 1.—European and Native Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads (models are admissible).
Class 2.—Horticultural Machinery and Products.
Class 3.—Substances used as Food, Agricultural Products, Drysaltery, Grocery, Preparation of Food.
Class 4.—Tobacco and Implements for use of Tobacco.
Class 5.—Cooking and its Science.
Class 6.—Civil and Military Engineering, Cements, and Plasters, Architectural and Building Contrivances, and Tests.
Class 7.—Naval Architecture—
  Models of Native and European Ships and Tackle.
  Do. of do. Boats, Barges, and Vessels for commerce, amusement, &c.
Class 8.—Philosophical Instruments and processes depending upon their use.
Class 9.—Chemical substances and products and experiments.
Class 10.—Hydraulic and Experiments—Supply of water.
Class 11.—Use of Electricity.
Class 12.—Uses of Magnetism.

FOURTH DIVISION.—SIMPLE ORGANIC AND INORGANIC MATTER.

Class 1.—Woods of India.
Class 2.—Coals and other Minerals, Marble Stone, Sands, especially with reference to those used in the manufacture of Pottery and Cements.

Communications to be addressed to

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Secretary.

Office, School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay, 17th October 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers. They consist of—

STILL HOCKS—	Rs. 24*, 27*, 36*, 42*
STILL MOSELLES—	Rs. 25-8, 34
DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 45*, Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 84
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, 33, 36
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 24, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 38
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*
BARSAC—	Rs. 17*
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.
MACON—	Rs. 21
NUITS—	Rs. 26.
CHABLIS—	Rs. 26*
STEINWEIN—	Rs. 20
COGNAC, the best—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33, Rs. 42
WHISKEY—	Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.
RUM—	Rs. 22-8
OLD TOM—	Rs. 21-8.
GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—	Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.
BITTERS—	Rs. 20, Rs. 24
Ditto assorted, in one dozen Pint cases only—	Rs. 24
MARSALA—	Rs. 16.
MADEIRA—	Rs. 40

Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in Pints.

BEERS.

Their own special bottling, in magnificent condition, in cask, of 3 dozens. None superior on the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines* of Messrs. *J. & C. White & Co.*

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO	,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co. [illegible] PORT, [illegible] Invalids	Qts.	34 0	38 0
T[illegible] do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE; F. GIESLER & Co.'s "For [illegible]" Brands, in original cases	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE, PERRIER JOUET'S & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*"	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
[illegible] MUMM'S *Finest Dry*	Qts.	40 0	44 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
	Pts.	18 0	20 0
[illegible] ted that there [illegible]," finest Sparkling; possessing in [illegible] fection the aroma and flavour of the best [illegible] Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Spark	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONP[illegible]"	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. GIESLER & C[illegible] finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red and White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH [illegible]

Imported from the Company's [illegible] at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a. Per	Credit. Rs. a. Dozen.
JOHANNISBERGER	Quarts	45 0	50 0
Do.	Pints	24 0	27 0
RUDESHEIMER	Quarts	36 0	40 0
Do.	Pints	19 0	21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	Quarts	35 0	40 0
Do.	Pints	19 0	21 0
MARCOBRUNNER	Quarts	30 0	34 0
Do.	Pints	17 0	19 0
STEINWEIN, glass jugs		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	,,	27 0	30 0
HATTENHEIM	Quarts	27 0	30 0
Do.	Pints	15 0	17 0
HOCHEIMER	Quarts	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pints	14 0	16 0
ERBACH	Quarts	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pints	14 0	16 0
NIERSTEIN	Quarts	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pints	14 0	16 0
BODENTHAL	Quarts	21 0	24 0
Do.	Pints	11 0	13 0
LAÜBENHEIM	Quarts	15 0	17 0
Do.	Pints	9 0	10 0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Quarts	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pints	18 0	20 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	Quarts	30 0	34 0
Do.	Pints	17 0	19 0
MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Quarts	24 0	27 0
Do.	Pints	14 0	16 0
WINNINGEN	Quarts	20 0	22 0
Do.	Pints	10 8	12 0

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE	,,	25 0	28 0
Do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	Qts.	30 0	34 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	Qts.	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
BEAUNE, fine red	,,	16 0	18 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	11 0
POMMARD, full bodied	Qts.	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior	,,	22 8	25 0
MACON, superior	,,	20 0	23 0
Do. do.	Pts.	12 0	14 0
CHAMBERTIN, rich	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated HEART-LABELLED Brandy)	per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	,,	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate.	,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S

LONDON GINS. HOLLANDS GIN.
Superior Jamaica Rum.

SCOTCH WHISKY. IRISH WHISKY.
Choice Liqueurs and Crémes.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, E. BLANCHY & Co.'s WINES, &c., received direct from Bordeaux:—

Fine Cognac, per doz	Rs. 20
Claret Medoc	11
,, St. Julienne	12½
Haut Sauterne	12

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane.—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's	Qts. at Rs.		25, 24 & 21	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	,,	,,	20	,,
Do. Vino de Pasto, White Seal	,,	,,	29	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's	,,	,,	24	,,
Watehope, Moodie, & Hope's	,,	,,	[illegible]	,,
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's	,,	,,	20	,,
Do. old pale dry	,,	,,	28	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils	Pts.	,,	21	,,
Do.	Qts.	,,	42	,,
Do. Magnums		,,	82	,,
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts.	,,	30	,,
Sandback and Son's	,,	,,	20	,,
Do. Do.	Pts.	,,	11	,,
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	Qts.	,,	24	,,
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers	,,	,,	16	,,
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	Qts.	,,	13	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FRESH HORSES and MARES.—A BATCH of 51 HORSES JUST LANDED ex "CALCUTTA" from Bushire; also, 5 Thorough-bred MARES received from BANKIPORE, Calcutta. These Mares are rare to be seen here, and are worthy of an inspection of Rajahs and Chiefs now in Bombay. Can be seen at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the [illegible] ment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purch[illegible] mended to [illegible] all goods carefully upon [illegible] them, and to destroy all bottles and jars [illegible] GENUINE Manufacture, the Corks of [illegible] with Crosse and Blackwell's name, [illegible] SALE DEALERS in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABA rising. Bank of Bombay 2nd issue declining; other shares and Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
10,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	221¼
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,160
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	219·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,485-90
8,000	150	all*		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
750	2,000	2,000	31 p.s.	Mazagon Land	830
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

155	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,220
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	500	all	10 p.ct	Albert King Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	290
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
250	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	30 p.s	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 nl.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200 nl.
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	9,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100 nl.
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	960
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	725 nl.
2	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	260
200	400	350	42½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	85	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	525
100	1,000	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,700 nl.
600	1,250	all	50 p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,135
502	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	3,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,260
750	2,000	all	200 p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	910
800	2,500	all	60 p.s	Oriental	2,705
600	2,500	2,400	218 p.s	Royal	2,000
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	875

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	105 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,260
50,000	50	all	1½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 sd.
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all		Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19¼	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70¼	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 19/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11[illegible]d. to 7/16d.
Do.	do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits	[illegible]	1s. 11¼d.
Do.	[illegible]	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	[illegible]	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do.	[illegible]	1s. 11 7/16d.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110 to 110½
Four & half per cent	103¼ to 103½
Four per cent	101½ to 101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE fall in the price of Exchange, combined with the light stock of many Grey descriptions, renders first holders unwilling sellers without a further advance of half to one anna per price, in consequence of which a very small business continues to be done since a few days back. The dealers, although eager to buy to the full extent of their requirements, which seemed to be large, as the supplies of a number of weights of different widths of Grey Shirtings at their disposal are quite insufficient to meet the existing interior demand and are as yet indisposed to raise their offers to that extent, seeing that the upcountry buyers are averse to pay them the prices asked. But there appears a fair probability in favour of a further improvement, should the holders continue as firm as they are at the present. Below we give our closing prices:—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 3 0 to	Rs. 4 4 0
" " 40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 12 0 to	" 4 13 0
" " 40 "	39 "	8¼ "	" 5 8 6 to	" 5 9 0
" " 45 "	39 "	7 "	" 5 0 0 to	" 5 1 0
" " 45 "	39 "	8 "	" 5 11 0 to	" 5 12 0
" " 50 "	39 "	9 "	" 6 9 0 to	" 6 10 0
Mad'polams 32 "	24 "	2½ "	" 1 12 6	
" " 32 "	24 "	3 "	" 2 2 6 to	" 2 3 0
" " 39 "	24 "	5¼ "	" 3 11 6	
Jaconets 40 "	20 "	2¼ "	" 2 1 6 to	" 2 2 0
" " 45 "	20 "	2¼ "	" 2 6 0	

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings, 40 in.	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs. 4 4 0	
1,350 " " " 40 "	39 "	6¼ "	" 4 7 6	
1,500 " " " 40 "	39 "	7 "	" 4 12 6	
1,000 " " " 40 "	39 "	8¼ "	" 5 9 0	
900 pairs Dhotees 45 "	10 "		" 2 0 6	
2,250 " " 54 "	11 "		" 2 2 0	
900 " White Dhotees 45 "	10 "		" 2 7 0	
500 pieces " Mulls 45 "	20 "		" 2 8 0	
300 " T. Red Cambrics 24 "	28 "		" 4 0 0	

COTTON.

The market closed firm, with prices advancing. The following are our closing figures:—

Old Dhollera and Bhownuggur	Rs. 210 to Rs. 215
" Compta	" 208 to " 214
" Dharwar Sawginned	" 225 to " 227
" Oomrawuttee	" 218 to " 220
New Oomrawuttee	" 226 to " 228
" Akote	" 232 to " 233
" Hingunghaut	" 270 to " 272
" Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	" 222

The following purchases are reported:—

25 candies Old Bhownuggur	Rs. 214	per candy.
25 " " "	" 215	"
50 " " "	" 212 to Rs. 213	"

CALCUTTA.—25TH NOVEMBER.

The market for Government Securities was active, and a good deal of business reported at the following rates:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 91-6.

4½ per cents., of 1872, at Rs. 103-4 to 103-6.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 109-8, 109-10, and 109-12.

—In shares the following sales and purchases were reported:—Agra Bank shares, at Rs. 89.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton Wooden Ships Myrabolns & Coir bdls Seeds	£2 10s. p. t. nominal. £2 10s. p. t. nominal. £1 15s. nominal. £1 15s. nominal.
[illegible]	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
[illegible] Steamers—		
[illegible]		£2 15s.
Trieste		£2 12s. to £2 15s. (Jan. & Feb. shipt.)
Liverpool		£3 to £3 2s. 6d.
Havre		£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton " Opium Sailing Ships	Rs. 5 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commanders.	From.
19	H. M. S. May Frere M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Guthrie Gazinplar	Jinjeera, Nov. 29. Carwar, Nov. 26.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Mula, to Aden and Jeddah.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship East, Reid, to Moulmein.
Barque Chalmers, Helps, to Rangoon.
Barque Allendale, Chappel, to Tuticorin.
Steamer Kurrachee, Henderson, to Kurrachee.
Ship Alnwick Castle, Yealand, to Colombo.

HOOGHLY.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

25	Penang (s)	Ewert	Kyouk-Phyoo, Nov. 21.
26	Roman Empire (s)	Kennedy	London, July 31.
	Jumna	Edwards	Liverpool, August 10.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera (s), 100 barrels alum, Byramjee Kessowjee; 4 cases brass wire, R. B. Hobbs; 2 hogsheads sherry wine, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gitana, 70 kegs iron nails, Mooljee Mungul.

Walamo (s), 10 drums oil, J. A. Shepherd.

Alnwick Castle, 800 bundles steel, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.; 30 cases slates, Cassam Abdoolrehman; 5 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

Africa (s), 6 boxes rock oil, 4 drums turpentine, 1 case varnish, 1 case biscuits, 4 cases tart fruits, and 6 cases oilmanstores, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

Virago (s), 5 cases hock, Payne & Co.

Centurion, 66 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

British Monarch, 15 cases hock, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 38 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tiverton, 76 bales cotton, Lalljee Anundjee; 170 bales coir yarn, Moojee Jetha.

Khedive (s), 1 bale cotton, Dewjee Bhoziaz; 7 bales wool, Jamnadass Vurjlall; 30 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 35 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 49 bundles hides, Megjee Jeewan; 10 packages skins and 3 cases fishmaws, Bassonbhoy Goolamhusson & Co.; 275 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 75 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jeewraz; 5 cases wax, Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee; 2 bales woolen carpets, Forbes & Co.; 89 packages coffee, H. A Sidick; 192 bags cloves, T. Steuart & Co.; 16 cases gum, C. Nanjee; 40 cases gum, E. Hasom.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India (s), 11 bundles hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

India (s), 9 bundles skins, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 5 bales hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 236 bundles sharkfins, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 36 bundles Samuda stones, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 175 bales cotton, Gowardhundass Roopram; 1 0 cwts. sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 20 bales cotton, Megraj Moolchund.

Delta (s), 37½ chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 16 chests M. opium, N. J. Abraham; 2 chests M. opium, Tarachund Ramchund; 15 chests M. opium, Hajareemul Goormockroy: 286 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon & Co.; 61 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 4 chests M. opium, F. Amejbhoy; 32 chests M. opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 44 chests M. opium, H. Nursingdas; 24 chests M. opium, S. C. Sassoon; — chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 3 cases cochineal, S. N. Talatee & Co.; 85 chests M. opium. E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta (s), 4 chests M. opium, Hujarimull Nursingroy; 19 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.

MILITARY.

◆

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

King, Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on furlough, from Madras.

White, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bangalore.

Sargeaunt, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, to rejoin, from Matheran.

Harvey, local Captain, Royal Bengal Engineers, to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.

Reyton, Captain, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Nowgong.

Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Manson, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Smith, Lieutenant, 18th Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 27th November, 1872.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, Lieut. Beale, 1-2nd Queen's, is directed to rejoin his regiment forthwith.

The Officer Commanding 83rd Foot has permission to send Drummer Davidson, a transfer from that regiment to 2-21st Foot, to Deolallee en-route to Subathoo, with the Madras details, proceeding from the Rest House, Poona, by 5-20 A.M. train on the 29th instant.

POONA ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th November, 1872.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have completed a course of instruction in army signalling, and have received certificates of qualification:—

Lt.-Col. D. Thomson and Capt G. M. Cruickshank, Royal Engs.
Capt. H. T. Christie and Capt. W. H. Nicolson, Genl. List.
Capt. C. C. Y. Butler, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troopship Euphrates on the 4th prox:—

Surg. W. T. Callep, 2nd Batn. 24th Foot.
Asst. Surg. E. Y. MacSweney, 2nd Batn. 24th Foot.
Asst. Surg. W. Tanner, R. H. A.
Surg. T. M. Bleakley, Staff.
Asst. Surg. J. Williamson, Staff.
Asst. Surg. W. R. Kerans, Staff.

Staff Asst. Surg. W. E. Saunders is appointed to the medical charge of the E. Ba. 18th Brig. R. A.

Lt-Col. H. K. Bushe, Inf., is placed on general duty, Mhow.

The services of Sergt. John Gray, 56th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the instructor in army signalling.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Payr. (Major) F. W. Lukin, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot (1st Batn).—Lt. H. C. M. Turnbull, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Lt. (Local Capt) A. D. Eden, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot (2nd Batn).—Lt-Col A. J. FitzGerald to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot.—Capt. E. A. Illingworth, to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Asst. Surg. G. F. Richards to England, per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

British Medl. Service.—Staff Asst. Surg. Toughton to England per troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Barrack Depart.—Sub. Condr. A. Ashford, 3rd class Barrack Master, Mhow, from 14th Nov. to 13th Dec. 1872, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
Fort Saint George, 25th November 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surg. S. T. Heard, M.D., in medical charge, 39th Regt. N. I., on furlough, on medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The services of Asst. Surgn. L. C. Nanney, 3rd Regt. L. I., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

With reference to Notification in the Political Dept., dated 22nd Nov. 1872, the services of Capt. C. G. Gunning, of the S. C., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Fort St. George, 26th Nov. 1872.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, S. C., to act as Sub-Asst. Commy.-Genl., 2nd class, during the absence of Capt. A. F. Laughton, on duty at the Camp of Exercise at Hussan Abdul, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Surgs. Joseph Marcus Joseph, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.E., and M.R.C.P.L., and Edward Somerset Cleveland, M.D., to be Surgs.-Major from 20th Nov. 1872, having completed 20 years' service.

Lts. Allan Chaplin, of the Genl. List, Inf., and George Lecky, of the S. C., to be Capts., by Bt., from the 12th Nov. 1872.

Riding Mas. Lawrence Collins, of the 4th Regt. L. C., is promoted to the rank of Dy. Asst. Commissary.

Asst. Surgeon H. C. Mayer, Indian Medl. Dept., is directed to proceed to Europe, and to report himself to the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India.

Fort St. George, November 26, 1872.

The Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Hon. William Hudleston, Offg Chief Secy. to Govt. to be Chief Secy. to Government.

Mr. David Fremantle Carmichael, Ag. Secy. to Govt., in the Revenue Department, to be Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue Department.

Mr. James Innes Minchin to be Coll. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

Mr. Charles Gilbert Master, to be Coll. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Collr. and Mag. and Agent to the Govr. of Fort St. George in Ganjam during the absence of Mr Minchin on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Richard Wellesley Barlow, to be Collr. and Mag. of the Kistna Dist, but to continue to act as Collr. and Mag. of Chingleput during the employment of Mr. Dalyell on other duty, or until further orders.

The Rev. Henry Pope, Chaplain of Coimbatore, to act as Chaplain of Cannanore during the absence of the Rev. J. M. Walker on leave, or until further orders.

Surg. Edward Malcolm Sinclair, M.D., B.A., to be a Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Trimulgherry.

Major George Alexander Arbuthnot, 8th Madras L.C., Asst. Adjt. Genl. Mysore Div., to be a Lay Trustee of Trinity Church, Bangalore.

P. Montgomerie, R. E. Offg. Dist. Engr. of Trichinopoly, to officiate as Dist. Engr. of Tanjore during the absence on special duty and privilege leave of Major R. F. Oakes, R.E.

Lt. R. R. E. Brookman, R.E., to officiate as Dist. Engr. of Trichinopoly during the absence of Capt. P. Montgomrie, R.E., without prejudice to his Range charge.

Mr. R E Norfor to officiate as Dist. Engr. South Arcot, during the absence of Capt. J Fenwyckick, R E, without prejudice to his Range charge.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	ditto	"	24 0 0
Three Months	ditto	"	14 0 0
One Month	ditto	"	5 0 0
One Week	ditto	"	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay, and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India,* Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	"	0 4 0

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER, 1872.

CHAIRMAN—MACKINTOSH BALFOUR, Esq.
CROUPIER—HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.

STEWARDS.

John Connon, Esq.	Donald Graham, Esq.
R. M'Ilwraith Esq.	Robert Stevenson, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq.	J. Percy Leith, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	J. Macfarlane, Esq.
Robert Campbell, Esq.	Robert Clark, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.	W. J. Best, Esq.
J. D. Inverarity, Esq.	Charles Douglas, Esq.
James Douglas, Esq.	T. Ormiston, Esq.
Dr. Wright.	James Taylor, Esq.

Intending SUBSCRIBERS to the above DINNER, to be HELD in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, will be good enough to SEND in their NAMES to the HONORARY SECRETARIES on or before the 23rd instant, when the List of Subscribers will be finally closed. Tickets—Rs. 20 each.

C. S. CRAIG, } Joint Se-
ALEX. LEITH, } cretaries.

GENTLEMEN attending at the TOWN HALL THIS EVENING are requested to put in a punctual appearance at 7-30 P. M.

Ample arrangements having been made for general attendance of servants, and to prevent confusion Gentlemen are requested *not* to bring their personal servants.

C. S. CRAIG, } Joint Secre-
ALEX. LEITH, } taries.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the surprising number of meteors which he observed falling through the sky a few nights ago. The explanation is that about this season of the year the earth passes through a meteoric region on its orbit.

WE have received a letter from the Currency Office intimating that they are desirous in that department that our correspondent "A Merchant" should state distinctly how and when the alleged delay in obtaining payment of money orders occurs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FAZUL—November 28th, at No. 25, Shamajee Hassajee Street Bombay, Mr. Fazul Noor Mahomed, aged 54 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—November 21st, the wife of Captain C. S. Carter Deputy Paymaster, Punjab, of a son.

DRAKE—November 22nd, at Bareilly, the wife of Francis Drake, Quarter-Master, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

HAYGARTH—November 25th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Inspector of Post Offices, of a son.

SINCLAIR—November 16th, at Chukrata, the wife of Apothecary W. Sinclair, of a son.

WELLS—November 2[illegible]th, at her father's residence, Free School Street, the wife of Capt. F. W. Wel[illegible], of the [illegible] S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TONKIN—BRYSON—November 25th, at the Unitarian Christian Mission House, by the Rev. C. H. A. Dall, M.A., James Tonkin, to Miss Isabella Bryson.

DEATH.

CALWELL—November 22nd, at sea, on board the steamer Othello, Jane, the wife of Captain Robert J. Calwell, H. M.'s 45th Sherwood Foresters.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

WE are sorry that a serious accident has befallen two young members of the Bombay Civil Service. They seem to have been suddenly bereft of that judgment and good sense which most people are supposed to possess, and which ought always to be characteristics of "the "twice born" of the Indian Civil Service. At least it is difficult to account on any other supposition for the paper on Elementary History and Geography which has been prepared for the Matriculation Examination, this year, of the University of Bombay by Mr. John Nugent and Mr. James M. Campbell of the Bombay Civil Service. Before making any comments on this remarkable examination paper, it will be well to present it *in extenso* to our readers, that they may be able at once to recognise the justice of these comments, and to see at a glance, to what a height the examination folly may be carried. We may mention, however, that this matter has already been taken up in the Syndicate of the University, and that proposals have been there made for annulling the Matriculation Examination of this year, or at least in so far as it turned upon the following paper:—

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,
1872.
MONDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.
[2 TO 5 P.M.]
ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY,
JOHN NUGENT, C. S.
JAMES M. CAMPBELL, C. S.

[*The figures to the right indicate full marks.*]

1. Give a short account, with dates, of the lives of any two of the following men:—Pompey, Wolsey, The Duke of Marlborough, Themistocles, Mahmood of Ghuznee. 10
2. What was the result of the first Roman civil war? Who were the leaders and what were the chief events of that war? 7
3. Give a sketch of the reign of one of the sovereigns who ruled in England between the "Union of the Roses" and the "Union of the Crowns." 6
4. Under the rule of what Governor-General before 1840 were the limits of British power in India most extended? Give a list of the districts brought under British Government by the Governor-General whom you select, and some account of the grounds of annexation. 8
5. What was the scene of the conquests of (*a*) Runjit Singh, (*b*) Sivajee, (*c*) Hyder Ali? State the principal events, with dates, in the career of any one of these three persons. 7
6. Give an account with dates, and mentioning the leading Commanders on either side, of the Athenian expedition against Sicily, and of the invasion of Greece by the Romans. 12
7. Explain the terms meridian, water-shed, delta, table-land and estuary. How do you account for the annual rainfall in Bombay being far heavier than it is at Poona? 7
8. Draw a map of one of the following countries, marking its mountains, rivers and chief towns:— 10
   (1.) Australia.
   (2.) The Madras Presidency.
   (3.) Ireland.
9. Which are the principal cotton-producing countries of the world? and what are the chief articles of export of Scotland, Siberia, Australia, and Brazil? 8
10. What and where are the following:—Nebraska, Reikavik, Chimborazo, the Sound, Indore, the Ægean, Cowes, Oxus, Buffalo, the Calf of Man? 10
11. Name in their order the capes, bays, mouths of rivers and chief towns which would be passed by a steamer coasting along the shore from Amsterdam to Barcelona. 10
12. Which is the longest river, which the highest mountain, which the most extensive desert, which the most populous city, and which the largest inland lake in Asia? 5

This most formidable paper is, it will be observed, intended for an elementary paper on History and Geography, and for students for the most part youths of about sixteen or seventeen, at the very commencement of a university career, not in the middle of one or at its close. They have to answer one-fourth of the sum of these questions correctly and fully or they will not be admitted as students into the University of Bombay or into the Elphinstone College, and they must also write out their answers in the short space of three hours and in a language which is the mother tongue of only very few of them. The above is obviously not an elementary paper in any allowable use of the phrase. In order to see what is implied in answering one-fourth of its questions correctly we must take into consideration the amount of similar questions which might have been put on the same principle as these have been. We must bear in mind how many other maps the students might have been thus called on to construct besides maps of (1) Australia, (2) the Madras Presidency, (3) Ireland,—how many lines of coast the student might have been called on to describe besides that between Amsterdam and Barcelona,—how many countries he required to know the exports of besides Scotland, Siberia, &c.,—how many notables besides Pompey and the others mentioned in question 2 he might have been asked to give an account of, with dates,—how many Governors-General of India might have furnished grounds for inquiry as to their doings,—on the actions of how many conquerors might he have been examined besides (*a*) Runjit Singh, (*b*) Sivaji, and (*c*) Hyder Ali, and of how many great historical events might he have been called to give account besides the invasion of Greece by the Romans. In the regulations for the Matriculation Examination given in the last University Calendar there are no particular limits assigned to the field of examination on Elementary History and Geography, and no text books are mentioned. Everything is left to the good sense of the Examiners; for it is only said that in "General "Knowledge" there are to be two papers, and that the first of these is to be on "Elementary "History and Geography." Well, if this examination paper on which we are commenting is to be taken as a basis, the amount of Elementary History and Geography which the students would have to know in order to be prepared for the questions which might be put to them would have to be so great that even Dominie Sampson, when thinking of it, would be quite entitled to use the word "prodigious," and if any one head could contain it all, the wonder would certainly be how one small head could hold the whole it knew. Such a demand would be to call upon the human brain to perform the office of the shelves of libraries and of the boards of books of reference. We submit that the human brain is rather too fine an organ to be put to such offices, and that the examiners themselves could not retain in their convolutions the amount of Elementary Historical and Geographical Knowledge which would be required to enable them to answer decently any and every series of twelve questions on these subjects which might be drawn up as they have drawn up their paper for this examination.

But the matter appears still more extravagant when we consider the short time of three hours which was given in which to answer this examination paper. It would hardly have been possible for any one to collect his thoughts and give a satisfactory answer to question 2 in less than one hour, and the remaining two hours might well have been occupied by question 6, which calls for an account, with dates, of the Athenian expedition against Sicily and of the invasion of Greece by the Romans. It may safely be said that each one of the questions except 10 and 12 would have required an hour in which to answer it properly and so as to get the full number of marks; some of the questions would require double or even triple that time in order that justice should be done in the answering of them. Now it is generally acknowledged, and holds good on clear grounds of reason, that the questions should be such that the whole of them might be answered by a well informed student in the allotted three hours, and so as to obtain the whole number of marks. But ten hours at the very least, would have been required to answer properly, or even decently, only ten of the twelve questions put in this instance. Or if we allow eleven hours for answering the whole paper, the best informed student, facile with all his knowledge at easy command, could not possibly answer one-fourth of the questions or the number necessary to enable him to pass the Matriculation Examination at all, in less than two hours and three-quarters. For ordinary students there would of course be no chance; and it should be remembered that on the whole of the examination papers for Matriculation the student must obtain one-third of the marks, so that if all the other Matriculation papers were like this one of Messrs. Nugent and Campbell, no student or scholar, however facile or accomplished, could hope to pass the Matriculation Examination.

We must also bear in mind that this examination does not convey any degree, and that unless a student passes it he is debarred from studying at the Elphinstone College, at the Deccan College, and at the Poona Engineering College, the only proper collegiate institutions in Western India. The only object of such an entrance examination is to provide that the students who go to college are sufficiently advanced to enable themselves to avail themselves of the instruction there provided, and not to see that they are aware that the Calf of Man is an insignificant islet off the Isle of Man, or that the "chief articles of export of Scotland" are pushing and presumptuous young men. We have before pointed out that education in India has been unduly fostered in certain directions in India, but this way of dealing with the evil is at once ridiculous and cruel; and we doubt not that Messrs. John Nugent and James M. Campbell will have to endure the reprobation of the University which they have been mistakenly called to represent, and of the Service to which they have the honour to belong.

WRITING just twenty-one years after the occurrence in Bombay of what was then called the Mohammedan riot, the *Indian Statesman* declares the cause of that riot to have been "a mere "chalk scrawl of a supposed likeness of Moham- "med upon one of our mosques," and we are chidden for our ignorance or forgetfulness of the occurrence of that riot. Whatever may be our ignorance or forgetfulness of that riot, we would ask whether our contemporary has *honestly* stated the cause which in 1851 led a part of the Mohammedan population to offer violence to a part of the Parsee populace? It is useless to attempt to enter upon the discussion of this riot without accurately ascertaining the cause which provoked it. Nor is it honest to do so under the false inference that a "mere chalk "scrawl" of a most inoffensive character set two important classes of the people at feud. As well might the *Statesman* go back for a precedent to the Parsee riots of forty years ago to prove that good government is impossible in Bombay. If it will show us that any of the actual or threatened riots of Bombay were of such a character as to make it dangerous to allow 4,000 of the people to meet together for any legitimate purpose, we shall have much pleasure in receiving instruction at its hands. We must again say that such nightmare preaching about the gun-powder factory and the lighted cheroots, is a very nice commentary on the usefulness of the Bombay Police. If the approaching municipal elections were to be at all of the character which the *Statesman* has been pleased to predict, nobody would have foreseen the danger so quickly as Mr. Souter, and it would have been the duty of that officer to point out to Government the extreme risk of allowing a few of the ratepayers to elect their own nominee to the Corporation. The best advice that we can offer to our alarmist is that he should read carefully the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Sir Richard Temple, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, as recently delivered at the Byculla Club banquet, and endeavour, like those statesmen, to calm his fears. If he must however continue to distrust himself and everybody else, let him try a change of air and scene, it will be such a relief to every timid mother whom his alarming pen may have thrown into fits of hysterics.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REDUCTION OF THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

FRANCE.

THE CRISIS IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, 28TH NOVEMBER.

The Directors of the Bank of England have to-day reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

LONDON, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Prince Leopold has matriculated at Oxford.

LONDON, 29TH NOVEMBER.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking to-day at the American thanksgiving banquet in London, enlarged on the permanency of the ties which unite England with America, and said that the differences that have lately arisen were only temporary.

There was a holiday yesterday in America.

The dismissed policemen have been reinstated.

VERSAILLES, 28TH NOVEMBER.

In the National Assembly to-day, the resolution of the Committee appointed to re[illegible] to M. Thiers was read. The Government opposed a counter resolution for the nomination of a Committee to define the attributes of the Executive and of the Assembly, and to prepare a Bill for the institution of Ministerial responsibility.

The Committee opposed the [illegible]lution of the Government. The debate has been adjourned till to-morrow.

The Monarchical Parties [illegible] united and well disciplined.

The excitement is inten[illegible]

LONDON, 28TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed active, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 6 15/[illegible]

The Manchester market has been very steady.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£12,3[illegible]5,000	Inc. £2,125,000
Bills discounted	£19,500,000	Dec. £1,125,000
Bullion	£22,6[illegible]5,000	Inc. £1,687,500

The sum of £164,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

ALEXANDRIA, 28TH NOVEMBER.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—

Outward bound—Red Gauntlet, Una, and Scindia.

Homeward bound—Atalanta and Ionia.

MR. W. S. LILLY has been allowed to resign the Madras Civil Service.

THE Mayo Memorial Fund in the Punjab now amounts to Rs. 45,838, the Nawab of Bhawulpore having lately given Rs. 1000.

SINCE the cyclone at Zanzibar in April last the town has been most unhealthy. Natives as well as Europeans have suffered severely and the mortality has been great.

THE Darjeeling paper states that Mr. Vigors, the Engineer, has been ordered to make a survey of a proposed line of railway from Dinajpore to Gowhatti, which, it is anticipated, will shortly receive the sanction of the Home Government.

MR. SIDNEY STRONG, barrister-at-law, has temporarily resigned the status and privileges of the Bar, and enlisted in the noble army of pleaders in Sind. This unusual sacrifice is to enable him to sue for his fees, which a barrister he could not do.

THE Byculla Club should hold a meeting for an early day to consider the propriety of altering the style and title of that Institution, which we observe is stigmatised by the *Englishman* as the "Baikalla" Club. Can it be true that in this case the rose by any other name would &c. &c.

THE Dacca Races have been revived, and a meeting is advertised to be held there on the 15th, 17th, and 21st of January. Babu Mohini Mohandas gives a cup, value Rs.[illegible]0, for maidens on the first day; and Khaja [illegible]anulla a cup, value Rs. 1,000, for all Arabs, the second.

THE Government of India has lately vested the Resident of Hydrabad with the power of selecting five young native gentlemen of good family, respectability and promise, and possessing a fair knowledge of the English language, to be Attaches to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the province, on a salary of Rs. 200 each per mensem.

ACCORDING to the American papers two ladies have been admitted as barristers in Salt Lake City. Miss Phœbe Couzins, who was admitted on the application of Governor Woods, received an address of welcome from Judge McKean and the hearty congratulations of the members of the profession. The other lady, Miss Snow, is the daughter of the territory Attorney-General.

THE *Madras Times* devotes a portion of its space to an obituary notice of Eliza Cook. Reuter may expect to receive it hand strong this time. We have marked the article for extract when the mournful catastrophe shall really occur, which time will, we trust, be far hence. We recommend our contemporary to be very wary, in dealing with the Bard's mortuary items, for some time to come.

ON a reference from the officers of the Account Department as to whether the local or the Supreme Government should bear the charge of maintaining the Kooka State prisoners, who are kept within the jurisdiction of the Government of the N. W. Provinces, the Governor-General in Council is said to have decided that the local Government, under whose jurisdiction State prisoners are placed, shall bear the cost incurred for their maintenance.

THE Arbitrator of the Albert Company has directed notices to the policy-holders and to the holders of annuity and endowment contracts to be advertised, that all claims against any of the companies in liquidation not sent in before the 30th November next will be barred. All claims received since the first dividend list was closed and admitted will be included in a supplemental list, which will be made up to the 30th November and notice of the payment of the first dividend will be sent to each claimant in the supplemental list as soon as possible after that date.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* says—"The Rubattino steamers are disappointing It is true we did the passage in 24 days' actual voyaging as was advertised, but the stoppages for embarking and disembarking were so frequent that we were 31 days going from Bombay to Genoa. We were one day at Aden, one at Suez, one at Port Said, three at Alexandria, and two at Catania in Sicily, three half-days at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn being of course not to be grumbled at. In the Red Sea we suffered the tortures of the damned from the heat, and in the Indian Ocean had a rain and hailstorm every day."

REFERRING to the Burdwan fever, a writer in the *Indian Medical Gazette* says—"These can be no doubt as to the relapsing nature of the fever, and the failure of quinine in effecting a cure. Quinine only relieves for the time, but never cures. During my service in the district of Burdwan, at least 10,000 fever cases came under my observation; but I do not remember a single case in which quinine proved successful. Indeed, I firmly believe that no medicine in the world can cure the fever patients of Burdwan if they remain under [illegible] atmosphere as they are now [illegible] improvement is the only means by which the people of fever-stricken districts can be saved."

THE *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent has snapped up an unhappy expression made use of by a contemporary and is mercilessly severe on it. "The morning after this dazzling entertainment the Viceroy left for Poona, and was present at a ball the same evening, and held a levée the following day, when the *Times of India's* 'own' gravely records that the Viceroy 'made a *genuflection* to each of the gentlemen whose names are hereunto annexed.' The fine word used I am afraid, does not convey a very good notion of the Viceroy's bow, but it is a nice long one. I have heard of a photographic artist who had a similar weakness for long words, and who observed to a sitter—'Don't move or wink, sir; the genuflections of the eye will spoil the picture!' A levée is already sufficiently fatiguing, but what *would* it be if each loyal visitor were received with a genuflection?"

OUR Mhow correspondent informs us of the death, by drowning, on Monday, the 25th inst., of Lieut. Power, R.A., at that station. It appears that the deceased, while labouring under temporary insanity, tried to shoot himself with a revolver on the previous Saturday, but the ball, by a happy mischance, just grazed his forehead and no great injury was done. Steps were then taken to take care of him, for which several Europeans were told off. On Monday, however, between 11 and 12 in the night, the deceased expressed a desire to go out for a minute, and the men, never thinking that he meant to do anything rash, suffered him to go. But having thus thrown them off their guard, as it would appear, he went and threw himself into a well, which unfortunately happened to be in the compound of his own residence. Before assistance could be afforded, he was found drowned. He was buried, with military honours, on the following evening. He was a talented and promising young officer, and his death is much regretted by all who knew him.

THE *Pioneer* revives the demand on Government to provide fortified places of refuge at Mofussil stations where European troops may be few or none. This is really a question of much gravity. The chief difficulty is that in case of another mutiny by the sepoys or police, or an uprising of the *budmash* population, it would be quite as easy for the enemy as for our own people to garrison the fortified posts—who is to guard them against an emergency that may arise to-morrow or fifty years hence? The story of the Arrah garrison shews that a very moderate amount of fortification is sufficient against a native force, but everywhere in the mofussil the magistracy should have an understanding with their European and loyal native neighbours for a rendezvous to which at the shortest notice women, children, valuables, could be hurried for protection, with food such as would come first to hand, and water of course a *sine quâ non* in selecting the refuge. At Simla some months ago designs were submitted to Government for a fortified church, but any building with a clear belt of open round it would answer equally well.

THE following observations of our Allahabad contemporary convey no exaggerated picture of the oppression exercised on the villagers by the servants and chuprassies of officials on tour. Our compassion for the sufferers is lessened, however, by the knowledge that in very many parts of the country *non-official* travellers find it impossible to obtain supplies of any sort for any reasonable payment:—

"There is, we fear, much injustice occasioned to the poor of this country at this season of the year through their being in many instances not paid for provisions supplied to the camps of officers travelling about. It is undoubtedly difficult in India to secure payments being rightly distributed, but we know that, in the particular cases to which we now refer, a small amount of personal attention by each individual officer has a most salutary effect. Domestic servants are, we are convinced, the chief offenders in the matter; the sahib's purchases are as a rule paid for; but his servants, unless looked after, consider themselves privileged to leave at what they call the public expense, but at what really is the expense of that part of the community which can least afford to bear it. Even in cases where the expense consequent on an official visit is borne in the first instance by the landholder, he takes care to relieve his mind of any scruple of generosity by apportioning the amount under the head of 'village expenses' among his poorer neighbours. The remedy is, occasional inquiry as to whether what is brought for sale at an encampment has been paid for or not, and punishment of the offender where non-payment is proved. An official who, either from not personally interesting himself or from refusing to listen to complaints, does not do his best to check the oppression is, in our opinion, more to blame than the servants who oppress in his name."

The *Pioneer* should see a Central India Political Officer on tour with a string of elephants borrowed from the courtiers, and a military following equal to that of the Chief to whom he is accredited. The visitation is regarded as a flight of locusts, and it is no unfrequent occurrence for the inhabitants of a district to petition the Political to pay his attention to some other route.

MILITARY ITEMS.

◆

THE 89TH REGIMENT arrived at Bangalore on the morning of the 26th under the command of Colonel Boyle. The bands of the Fusiliers and the Hussars played them into cantonment.

A SPECIAL TRAIN was to leave Kirkee at 4 A.M. yesterday for the purpose of conveying His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard to Jubbulpore. The Body Guard consists of one officer, 30 troopers, 40 servants, 47 horses, and 2 carriages. The special train will arrive at Jubbulpore on Sunday morning at 9-5 A.M., and will thus be seven days in advance of His Excellency the Viceroy, who goes round by Nagpore.

ORDERS have been issued for the 4th Rifles, and the 14th and 28th Regiments Native Infantry to return to their respective stations, leaving Poona on the 6th December 1872. The Rifles will proceed by rail to Baroda, and the 14th and 28th by road to Kolapore and Sholapore, respectively, the former leaving two companies at Sattara as it passes through that station. The 11th Regiment N. I. (Sattara) will remain in Poona till January.

MILITARY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.—At 2-30 A.M. yesterday, the 56th, 68th, and 83rd Regiments paraded to march on the temporary camp at Harrupsir, they having previously been served out with bread and coffee. On the previous day the officers of companies having assembled their men, explained to them in a plain and easily understood manner the object of the intended operations—this is a step in the right direction. The rapid advance which has of late years been made in the science of warfare and the increased improvement in the construction of every kind of fire-arms, renders it necessary that every individual composing an army should be acquainted with the nature of the operations in which he is to take part and the purpose for which they are intended. The days have passed when battles could be decided by the shock of opposing columns, or when a line of bristling bayonets heaving down upon a foe could turn the fortunes of a field. To-day intelligence must go hand-in-hand, not with brute force alone, but with personal activity and physical endurance. The soldier will no longer be a mere machine in the hands of another, he will be called on to use his brains as well as his arms or legs, and victory will reward the superiority of his talents as much as of his thews and sinews. It is with a view to training our army to make use of those faculties which heretofore were considered as nothing in turning the tide of fortune, that camps of exercise are being formed throughout the British Empire wherever facilities for so doing present themselves. And it is with the same view that our excellent Commander-in-Chief has taken advantage of the strong array of troops assembled in Poona to do honour to the visit of the Viceroy to put the force thus placed at his command through a series of instructive operations besides, affording an amount of practical information both to officers and men. These three days' exercise will conduce materially to the health of the troops; it will be a change which the men will enjoy, a relief from the dull, weary routine of regimental parades and drills. On arrival at the camp, the troops had a short rest when they re-formed, and about 5 o'clock commenced manœuvring. At another time we shall give a detailed account of these operations. The forces encamped returned to barracks in the evening.—*Deccan Herald, Nov. 28.*

CAMP AT HARRUPSIR.

THE Camp at Harrupsir was formed yesterday morning at 3 A.M., and the following Divisional Orders were issued:—

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, in view to avoiding any mistakes in the forthcoming field movements, all officers not employed with troops and who are spectators, are requested to appear in plain clothes.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters officers commanding British infantry regiments are directed to arrange regimentally for the men's breakfast and dinners being cooked at the encampment near Harrupsir. Field column carriage may be used for conveyance of rations, if required.

The undermentioned quantities of blank ammunition was taken by batteries and regiments, viz:—

Royal Artillery, per gun, 40 rounds.
Cavalry, per man, 10 rounds.
British Infantry, per man, 30 rounds.
Native Infantry, per man, 15 rounds.
Bands are not required.

The Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, will be pleased to establish a small field hospital at Camp Harrupsir.

The Deputy Inspector Generals of both services will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements for two doolies to accompany each regiment to Harrupsir.

One medical officer will accompany each British regiment and battery, and one medical officer to two native regiments in each brigade.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

◆

HER HIGHNESS NAWAB SHAH JEHAN BEGUM OF BHOPAL, K.C.S.I., was to have left Bombay by the ordinary mail train from the Byculla station at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The 17th Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour of a complete company, with band and colour, under the command of a European officer, which was drawn up in the compound of the station; and a salute of nineteen guns was to be fired from the saluting battery on the departure of Her Highness. Mr. Bal Dinajee, Assistant Oriental Translator, with a red-robed chowbdar bearing a mace, was present on the platform to receive Her Highness on behalf of Government; and a few European and native gentlemen were led thither by curiosity to have a look at the departing Begum. The time fixed for her departure arrived; the guard of honour were every minute in expectancy of being called upon to present arms; those present on the platform peeped every moment at the station doors to see Her Highness's carriage drive into the compound; but all expectation was in vain. Neither the Begum nor any of her attendants was visible within or without the limits of the station. "What should detain her so long?" was the question uppermost on every body's lips. It was true Judge Manockjee Cursetjee had popped into the station and had, in his quaint, humorous style, whispered into the ears of the station-master that he should see no Begum at his station that day—that she had changed her mind. With the guard of honour, however, in sight, the expected booming of the guns in mind, and with the order for extra carriages for Her Highness's use in the station-master's hand, people were disposed to ascribe the alleged report more to the good-natured old Judge's love of humour than to any real change in the Begum's intentions. Thus by 10 o'clock all was uncertainty, which tended more to sharpen curiosity than to allay impatience in those who attended on the platform. But the Parsee Judge was right after all. At his second visit to the station, he produced to the station-master a letter from the Begum countermanding the order for extra carriages for Her Highness. The station-master looked blue, and so did the officer of the garrison who had brought under his command the full company of the native regiment to the station. The people on the platform allowed their baffled curiosity to find vent in slang—they said "It is a sell." The guard of honour left; the official and non-official persons dispersed; and the Byculla Railway station was then at liberty to resume its wonted tranquillity as best it might.

Soon after 10 o'clock, the Saluting Battery did actually fire a salute of nineteen guns in honour of Her Highness's departure!

NEWS-LETTERS.

◆

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, 26TH NOVEMBER.

THE Hon. Arthur Hobhouse, Legal Member of Council, left for Calcutta on Tuesday last, after staying here a day in Kellner's hotel.

Sir William Muir will arrive at Allahabad on 4th December. His Honour is expected to leave Saharunpore by train on 1st proximo, and will break his journey by a visit probably to Agra.

The Viceroy will arrive here on 9th proximo, and according to present arrangements leave for Calcutta the following day, thus arriving there on Wednesday, 11th December, as announced some time ago. His Highness Maharaja Scindia passed through last night by mail train from Bombay and went on to Cawnpore, intending, I believe, to pay Lucknow a visit before returning to Gwalior.

The Maharaja of Travancore arrived by special train this morning from Bombay, and after a few hours' rest left for Benares. His Highness intends after a few days' stay at the holy city top to visit Agra, Delhi and other up-country stations, and will afterwards go on a dilgrimage to Gya.

The Nawab of Rampore is also in the station, and I am told will leave by special train to-morrow for Bombay *en route* to Mecca. His Highness is travelling in a special train with a large number of followers.

A Foot-ball Club has been started by the Volunteers, and it promises to become a great attraction. The playing, however, that I witnessed a few evenings ago differed from the foot-ball games I recollect in Tipperary some years since, before I became enervated by a residence in India. No doubt practice will promote increased spirit and vigour among the gallant players, and they will, I feel sure, be soon able to play well. The first match is to come off on Saturday next. Besides foot-ball, cricket is very general, there being several cricket clubs in the station.

The Railway Dramatic Society perform in their New Theatre on Friday next. The Glee Club of H. M.'s 19th Regiment will assist at the entertainment. The new Railway Theatre here is, I heard from Mr. Lewis, one of the finest in India. The scenery, fittings and decorations are really fine for an amateur theatre.

The Reverend Julian Robinson is on the eve of resigning editorial charge of the *Pioneer*; his successor, Mr. Sinnett, is expected from England early next month.

The head-quarters 51st Light Infantry, under command of Colonel Madden, arrived by special train on Sunday morning from Bombay and left on the same evening by special train for Cawnpore *en route* to Fyzabad. The left wing, under Major Farrington, arrived yesterday and resumed the journey on Wednesday morning. The 51st Regiment, it is believed, will go from Cawnpore to Fyzabad direct by rail, as the Oudh Railway was to be opened for traffic to that station on the 25th.

MHOW, 26TH NOV.

A VERY scurrilous letter has appeared in a recent issue of the *Times of India*, as coming from that journal's Mhow correspondent, charging me with having attacked the *private* character of respectable Parsees here. The charge is quite unwarrantable, not a single instance having been cited, and I challenge the writer to do so. The quarrels of editors are bad enough, and I do not suppose you would be disposed to let correspondents air their quarrels in your journal. I will not therefore attempt any lengthened reply. But it appears to me that my friend of the *Times* has undertaken a task for the respectable Parsees he alludes to which surely they are better able to discharge themselves. Their case must be bad indeed if they cannot feel themselves safe to come forward and defend themselves, leaving this to be done by another. I need only add that a reference to your own pages is the best vindication I can offer in regard of whatever I may have said about anybody, Parsee or not, as it will be seen therefrom that whenever I

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible] will no dou[illegible] ble terms. B[illegible] Parsees of Mhow [illegible] characters, and I feel [illegible] him for showing that they [illegible] to defend them. The writer p[illegible] journalistic experience. I say [illegible] had that experience and was e[illegible] journal, he would have known that i[illegible] of professional etiquette to impute im[illegible] a rival correspondent. When a write[illegible] it is a regular case of the drowning ma[illegible] straw!

27th November.

The D-E. R. H. A., which arrived a few days ago from Neemuch, goes to Burwai to-morrow for the Viceroy's Durbar; also two companies of the 49th Regiment, with Head-quarters and Band, under the command of Colonel Gostling on the same day for the same purpose. The gathering at Burwai is expected to be great.

BOMBAY.

Collector of Surat.—Mr. T. Hope resumed charge of his office as Collector of Surat on Wednesday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar per Gunja Cullianpursad will be closed at the General Post Office on the 2nd proximo at noon.

Abolition of a Tax.—It is said that the Nawab of Joonaghur has abolished a tax levied on strangers who were going to Verayul.

Indian Travellers' Guide.—The Guide for the month of December is now ready and may be had at this office and the booksellers.

Municipal Fines.—Mr. Nana Morojee disposed of on Thursday a number of Municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to thirty rupees.

Broach.—The *Gujerat Friend* draws the attention of the authorities to the urgent necessity of appointing an Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Broach.

The Execution.—The execution of John Towers, who was condemned to death at the Criminal Sessions just terminated, has been fixed for Saturday, the 14th December.

Suicide.—On Thursday an inquest was held on the Jail Road on the body of Suntoo Bapoo. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 23rd November, was 49 feet; in the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet.

Found.—A bunch of five keys on a ring was found by a policeman near the Arthur Crawford Market on Thursday. They were forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police for identification.

The Nawab of Rampore.—A salute of thirteen guns will be fired to-day from the saluting battery as a mark of honour to His Highness the Nawab of Rampore, who, as we have already reported, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last.

Bombay University.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* wonders to see no Parsee gentleman appointed as one of the Examiners for the Matriculation Examination. There cannot, it says, be a total want of eligible persons for this duty in the whole Parsee community.

Steam Ferry at Rutnagherry.—A Marathee paper says that the passengers of the steam ferry at Rutnagherry are obliged to wait at the bunder sometimes for two or three days together, in order to secure a passage in the steamer when it arrives.

Fire.—On Thursday last a fire broke out on Dadar Road in a cadjan hut belonging to one Moroba Bhimjee. The hut was partly destroyed. The fire is said to have been caused by a rocket let off by some unknown person. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

The Fifth Criminal Sessions.—With the exception of the G. I. P. Railway case against Hurrichund Gunput, which has been fixed for trial on the 10th December, the business of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday after a sitting which lasted for nine days.

Suspected of Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, a Seedee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession a towel belonging to the P. and O. Company, and a jacket reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another Fire.—On Thursday evening the ceiling of a house belonging to the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and situated at 1st Memonwara Street, caught fire. Immediate assistance being rendered by the occupants, the fire was soon put out. The fire is said to have originated from the lighting of a globe lamp that was suspended too close to the ceiling.

Mr. T. C. Hope.—The *Suraya Prakash* asserts that Mr. Hope has done good service to the town of Surat in each of his capacities of Collector, Magistrate and President of the Municipality and of the Local Fund Committee. The paper has so high an opinion of this officer's good works, that it asserts that what others could scarcely achieve in twenty-five, Mr. Hope achieved in five years.

Chiefs of Kattywar.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* contradicts the assertion made in some native papers, that the sums given away by the Chiefs of Kattywar in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to this city, were realized by them from their respective ryots by the imposition of a special tax. He says that he is a ryot of one of the Kattywar Chiefs, and vouches for the truth of his assertion that none of the Rajahs of this province has imposed a new tax for the above purpose.

The Late Mr. Fazul Noor Mahomed.—We regret to announce the death, on Thursday night, of Mr. Fazul Noor Mahomed, a Khoja merchant, at his residence in Khoja street. He had been suffering for more than a month past from abscess on the liver, which resulted in his death notwithstanding the best medical treatment. Mr. Fazul was well known for his good social qualities and for an unchanging desire to be useful to his friends and acquaintances. He was a trustee and secretary to the Sajunbhoy Charitable Institutions, which were lately started under the will of a relative of his, and had, under his care, proved of great benefit to the Khoja community.

HIGH COURT.—30th November.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

The Queen v. John Connon, *Exparte* Succaram Antoba and others.

SUMMARY SUITS.

482-72—Thacker and Chalk—Aga Nusroolla v. Alli Abdoolla.
640-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sewlall Motilall v. Jackessondass Bhatadi.
650-72—C. Tyabjee—Sambhoonath Motilall v. Javerimull Ramjeedass.
In the matter of a Rule Nisi of Attachment.
368-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—W. Ramsden Price and another v. Vizbhoocandass Assaram—Garud (For evidence.)

LONG CAUSES.

532-72—C. Tyabjee—Lulloobhoy Hurgovind v. Bai Ambavahoo and others—Leathes and Crawford. (Part heard.)
90-71—Macfarlane—Coostoa Curmee and another v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch. (Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

IN THE FIRST DIVISION COURT.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

853-68—Jefferson and Payne—Hassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein v. Richard Willis and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard.)
494-71—C. Tyabjee—Pestonjee Merwanjee T. v. Maneckbaee, widow, and others—Thacker and Chalk.
167-72—Garud—Kamalgabai Sahib N. v. Rao Sahib Viswanath N.—Vinayekrao Hurrichund.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship *East*, 1,152 tons, Captain James Reid, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

The barque *Chalmers*, 593 tons, Captain A. F. Helps, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The barque *Allendale*, 449 tons, Captain H. W. Chappel, will sail to-day in ballast for Tuticorin.

The ship *Alnwick Castle*, 1,087 tons, Captain J. C. E. Yelland, will sail to-day in ballast for Colombo.

The s. s. *M. S. Elphinstone*, 86 tons, Captain T. Gueizelar, arrived yesterday from Coast Carwar (November 28th) with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers from different ports.

The s. s. *Kurrachee*, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Mauson and two servants, Captain Ready, 66th Regiment, Assistant-Apothecary Allapa Curroday, and sixty-three deck passengers.

Holy [illegible]
4-45 [illegible]
5-30 [illegible]
6 P.M. [illegible] Prayer and Sermon.
Anth[illegible] ste and see how gracious the Lord is.
Hymns [illegible] and 298.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns 142 (Part III.) and 34.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 324 and 342.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 40 and 339.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 39, 36 and 335.
The offertory as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evensong Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 34, 40 and 4[illegible]
The offertory as usual.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
11 A.M.—Morning Service. Psalms 25 and 111. Hymn 437.
6 P.M.—Evening Service. Hymn 166. Psalm 119, 169. Hymn 320.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]
11 A.M.—Morning Service. Communion.
Psalm 100, (Tune, Old Hundred—No. 30.)
Para 25-3, (Tune, Martyrdom—No. 121.)
Para 35, (Tune, Communion—No. 9.)
Hymn 51, (Tune, Dismission—No. 333.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 10, (Tune, Mariners—No. 327.)
Psalm 119-33, (Tune, Kilmany—No. 113.)
Hymn 90, (Tune, Invitation—No. 319.)
Anthem—"The Righteous shall be glad."
Collections for the Poor.
Sunday School at 4-45 P.M.
Wednesday, 4th December.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Subject of Lecture—[illegible] Pantheism.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

Mr. Heller entertained a crowded house on Thursday evening. The programme was in many respects new, and it is needless to say that the performance was of exquisite finish throughout, and the delight of the large audience loudly expressed at every turn.

Eminent among the wonders were the famous ring trick and the hat wonder. The ring trick is no novelty, but Mr. Heller endowed our old acquaintance with a new charm by his brilliant and graceful manipulation of the metal hoops, which he linked and unlinked and combined into a variety of figures and finally converted into a stiff piece of wire fencing, reminding us of the pancakes that children make out of playing cards. Descending among the audience, the artist freely submitted for inspection his chain of hoops, and the ladies, much to their surprise and amusement, succeeded in separating with the greatest ease the links which a moment before had resisted a hearty tug by a manly hand. The extraordinary hat trick has been before described; it must be seen to be believed. The yards and fathoms of cloth, the scores of drinking mugs that come out of that hat are surprising beyond our powers of pourtrayal. But when a full grown *jupe* makes its appearance, and from inside that garment, an enormous crinoline, and from the crinoline a big, strapping, laughing native boy, no one present would be startled by the production of a giraffe or a Byculla omnibus. We commend that idea to Mr. Heller in the firm belief that in his hands a stove pipe hat is elastic enough to contain anything of *reasonable* dimensions, say Her Majesty's statue, or a supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Very pleasing was the performance on the magnificent piano, and to many present this must have been the most agreeable part of the evening's business. The word is used advisedly, for the pleasure must be chiefly with the audience. The work must task Mr. Heller's endurance very considerably.

The supernaturally gifted Miss Haydee Heller was as surprising as ever. This extraordinary performance has been described, and its *modus operandi* guessed at so often, that further description is unnecessary and further guessing futile. Robert Houdin tells us in his memoirs the patient system of study by which he and his son got up a perfect code of questions and answers by which almost any conceivable article could be closely described by the blindfold boy; but Miss Heller's answers are in many instances so rapid that M. Houdin's method must have been greatly improved upon, if, indeed, it has been made use of at all.

Punch was very droll and characteristically combative. We noticed more than one of Mark Twain's Juveniles aged 54, purple in the face with tender reminiscences of London streets and Epsom Downs. One waistcoat button at least snapped audibly, and some little native boys screamed with laughter at every exercise of the shillelah.

To send his audience away in unsurpassed good humour, Mr. Heller took them into his confidence so far as to say that there was a probability of his being unable to leave by the Khedive on Monday, and that it was therefore highly possible they would be offered the pleasure of another interview. *Vive* Heller! *Vive* everybody!

THE GRANT ROAD POISONING CASE.

The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Joseph Maria DeGa was again resumed yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay. Mr. Jefferson (Jefferson and Payne) appeared to watch the case on behalf of Mr. Michael DeGa; Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) on behalf of Mrs. Antony DeGa.

The following additional witnesses were examined yesterday:—

Buewa Baloo said—I am a hamal, and was in the service of the late Mr. Antony DeGa and live in the servants' quarters of his house at Grant Road. When my master left with his family, about three months ago, to go to Bandora, I was left in Bombay to take care of the house. I, Marootee, ghorawalla, and Bhoodia, malee, were left behind. I remember Tuesday, the 12th November. On that day, I, with Marootee, ghorawalla, and Boodia, malee, was engaged in pounding chunam in the rear of the home adjoining that of our master. It belongs to Mrs. DeGa, his mother. No one else was present. We commenced at 1 o'clock this work. At about 3 o'clock a man, whom I did not know, came by the road, passing by the side of Mr. DeGa's house, the place where we were working. This man was a Maratha. He was about 25 or 30 years of age. He was, I think, about an inch taller than I am (5 feet 4½ in.) He had on a red puggree folded like a cooly's puggree usually is. He had on a white coth jacket and a white dhotur—it had no border to it. His complexion was neither dark nor fair. He had no beard or whiskers—only a moustache. He was not pitted with small-pox. I had never seen the man before, but I should recognise him if I were to see him again. I observed nothing particular about his mode of speech. He came up and spoke to us in the Marathee tongue. He had something—I cannot say what—tied in a towel in each of his hands. He said, "Where is the malee?" I asked him "Why?" The man replied, "Sweetmeat has been brought." We all asked, "From whence has it been brought?" He replied, "I have brought it from Mazagon." We then asked, "From whose bungalow from Mazagon have you brought?" The man replied, "I do not know the name. I am a new servant." We then asked him, "To whom the sweetmeats were to be given?" The man replied, "The larger bundle to be given to the mota saheb DeGa, and the smaller one to the deaf saheb." The man only said, "Behra Baba." He did not mention the deceased Joseph Maria DeGa by name. The man did not use the words, "the larger bundle is to be to the mota saheb." He said, "This bundle"—indicating the larger one, "is to be given the mota saheb DeGa," and "this"—indicating the smaller one—"is to be given to the Behra Baba." Marootee asked me to take the sweetmeats, but as my hands were dirty and the hands of the others were as dirty as mine from the chunam, Marootee told the man to place the bundles on the coach-box of a carriage that was standing close by. He did so, and then went away by the road by the side of the house. I did not see where he went to. At 4-30 Marootee left off working and washed his hands, and I and Boodia went on working. Marootee took the smaller bundle and went into the bungalow of Mrs. DeGa. He returned immediately from the bungalow without the bundle. He told us on his return that he left it in the bungalow. He then told me to go and see what was the time. I went into the bungalow of my master and returned to Marootee and told him it was ten minutes to 5 o'clock. At about 5 o'clock Marootee left the place where we had been working, taking with him some bottles of wine, water, and the larger bundle that had up to that time remained on the coach-box where the strange man had placed it. Marootee left us and went by the road leading by the side of Mrs. DeGa's bungalow. I did not see whether he entered the bungalow. I then left Mrs. DeGa's compound and went to my room in my master's compound, and after eating my meals went to sleep. At about 7 o'clock or 7-30 somebody came to call the malee, and I then heard that the deceased had been taken ill after eating the sweetmeats that had been brought. The malee went away with the man, and half an hour afterwards I went to Mrs. DeGa's bungalow and saw the deceased in his room, sitting and vomiting. As no one was in my master's bungalow I returned there. I did not speak to the deceased. The place where we were working at the chunam is overlooked by the balcony upstairs of Mrs DeGa's house. I did not see any body from the house watching us. We were engaged in our work, and we had no occasion to look up. I did not notice anybody about the cook-room. I do not know the [illegible] DeGa, ca[illegible] in the hab[illegible] and of tak[illegible] never seen [illegible] Mr. DeGa [illegible] the keys o[illegible] anything of [illegible] the outer [illegible] Michael D[illegible] him in t[illegible] have never seen M[illegible] or compound since [illegible] has he told me to fet[illegible] galow. My mistre[illegible] went to Bandora, [illegible] towels. These f[illegible] evening of the 13[illegible] hearing whether [illegible] saheb was old, or whether he wa[illegible] or stout. He said that [illegible] him. Marootee had been in the h[illegible] [illegible] an the furniture in Mr. DeGa's house [illegible] the sideboard was open. There were no towels kept in it.

Emily DeGa deposed—I am the third daughter of the late Antony DeGa, and am at present living with my uncle, Nicholas Fernandes, Grant Road. My eldest brother's name was Antony George. He died on the 14th or 15th November. The deceased Joseph Maria DeGa was my second brother. My third brother's name is Michael Angelo DeGa; fourth brother is Nicholas DeGa; my fifth brother is John; my eldest sister is Angela DeGa, and she is unmarried. My second sister, Maria Theresa, is the wife of Joseph Alozus DeLima,—and these sisters I have named are older than me. I have a younger sister called Anneta. My eldest brother Antony was married to the widow of the late Antony Dominick D'Souza. He with his family went to live at Bandora about three months ago. On the 12th November there were living in my father's house the following persons:—my mother, by name Angela DeGa, sister of my uncle, Nicholas Fernandes, with whom I am now living; my brother Joseph DeGa; my brother Michael; my sister Angela; and myself. My father died about [illegible] years ago. My brother Joseph was on good terms with my mother and with myself. He was not on good terms with my sister Angela—though they would address each other when necessary. He was on bad terms with my brother Michael. He would not speak to him at all; and, to the best of my belief, they have never exchanged a word during the last four years. Joseph had not been on good terms with my sister Angela since the 15th September, when she displeased him by laughing at him at Bandora for losing a game of cards. Before the 15th September they had been on good terms with one another. I have never mentioned the subject of the quarrel to either of them. My brother Joseph has never spoken to my brother Michael since the latter came out of the House of Correction, four years ago. There has never been any actual quarrel between Michael and Joseph. I am friends with my brother Michael. The reason why Joseph did not speak to my brother Michael was because the latter had been in the House of Correction. I do not think that Michael felt very deeply the fact of Joseph not taking any notice of him. Antony, my eldest brother, was friends with Michael, who used to visit at his house. About five months ago there was a quarrel between Antony and Michael about some ice, but they made it up, and were friendly as usual afterwards. On the 12th November all of us, that is to say, my mother, Joseph, Michael, Angela, and I, breakfasted together at 8 in the morning. At about 9 Joseph left to go into the Fort as usual by the train from the Grant Road Station. He had no employment, but used regularly to go into the Fort. Michael is employed by Mr. Ruttonjee Dubash and goes to the Fort every day. On the 12th November I did not see him leave the house, but he had left before ten o'clock. Neither my mother, nor Angela, nor I left the house at all during the day. At six o'clock in the evening I came downstairs to dinner: my mother sat at the head of the table, and Joseph sat on her right hand, I sat on her left, Angela next to me, and Michael at the end of the table, opposite my mother. Joseph who was deaf, very seldom said anything during dinner, and on this night did not speak as usual. We seldom talk at dinner time. I observed nothing strange in the manners of Michael, Angela, my mother, or Joseph: everybody seemed to be as usual. After dinner dessert was brought in and Joseph called the ayah and told her to bring the sweets that she would find in his room. She went into his room and returned bringing in the glass plate now produced, in which I saw a cake, diamond shaped, about three inches in width in the centre, about four inches and a half long, and about two and a half inches thick. The ayah placed this before my brother Joseph. He took a knife in his hand and offered some of the cake to my mother, and she declined it. He then offered me some. I accepted it, and he cut off about a third and gave it to me. He did not offer any of it to my sister Angela or my brother Michael. No cake was offered to either Angela or Michael by any one. Around the cake, when it was brought in the dish, were red circular crystallised English fruits: the cake was lying in their midst, but perfectly distinct from them. There were about twenty in number, and they were all alike. I had two of these placed in my plate. My mother and Angela and Michael did not partake of them. The deceased cut up all that were left, about 18. After giving me a piece of cake the deceased eat the remainder himself whilst he was sitting at table before any one had left it. At the time the deceased offered me the piece of cake he said that it had been sent to him by Dr. Rozario. He said that Marootee had met him at the station and had told him that Dr. Rozario had sent two plates of sweetmeats, one for himself and the other for his eldest brother Antony. He said that Marootee had asked me at the station what name was written on the towel in which the sweetmeats intended for my brother Antony were tied; and that he had read the name of "L. P. DeRozario" on the towel. I have looked at the writing on the towel now produced. I do not recognize it. The figure below refers I think to the number of the towel. We had no towels like the one produced. I don't think that my brother Antony had any like it, but I cannot say for certain. The cake was a sponge cake, but there was a layer of dark-colored jam on the lower surface. The cake had been divided horizontally. The upper portion was of a paper sponge colour, but the lower part was darker in colour, and the jam had been applied to the under surface. I only eat a very small portion of the piece of cake given to me. I did not feel inclined to eat any more, but as far as I knew there was nothing wrong with the cake. I did not notice any gritty particles or anything strange in the taste in it. I left the portion I did not eat in my plate, which the butler removed, and I have been informed that the servants divided it amongst themselves. When my brother Joseph was eating the cake he seemed to enjoy it, and said it was a good cake. When we arose from dessert Michael went out of the house by himself. Joseph sat down in his swing. I, my mother, and sister walked about the hall. We got up from dessert at about 7 o'clock, and after having sat in the swing for about a quarter of an hour, Joseph got up and went into his room. We were still walking about the hall. Michael returned to the house about 7-30, saying he had been out for a walk. He was in the habit of always going out for a walk immediately after dinner. At this time Joseph came out of his room and told my mother that he felt sick. My mother thought that he was suffering from an attack of indigestion and gave him some brandy bitters. Joseph went and sat down near a window and vomited out into the garden. When Michael returned from his walk he went straight to his room, but turned to the hall where we all were, and he saw my mother give Joseph some brandy bitters. When Joseph became very sick, Michael said, when Joseph ate the cake he said it was very tasteful, but now he complained that it has made him vomit. When Michael came out of his room he said that he thought that the sweetmeats which Joseph had were intended for his own son. Michael's son, Antony George DeGa, a boy of seven years of age, had for about a week previously been stopping with his grandfather, M. D'Souza, who lives at Mazagon. At about 8 o'clock my mother sent a message by Marootee to call Dr. Misquita, who lives in Girgaum. Marootee came back with a message, saying that Dr. Misquita refused to come, and therefore my mother sent for Dr. Rozario, who came. The deceased, when the vomiting became very severe, went to his own room. I went in and out of the room to see if I could assist him. I was seized with vomiting just after Dr. Rozario came and went upstairs. I do not know anybody who was at enmity either with Antony or Joseph. I went to my uncle's house for a change. I know that there has been enmity subsisting between my brother-in-law, Joseph DeLima, and my brothers Antony and Joseph, but I do not know the cause of the quarrel. I have never witnessed any quarrel between my brothers and Joseph DeLima. Michael made the remark that his cake was intended for his son to Marootee. I do not remember whether he made any other remarks to Marootee. When Michael returned from his walk I did not hear him make any remark about the cake. Since the deceased's death I have not heard either Angela or Michael make any remark whatever regarding his death or the death of my brother Antony. Michael always goes on to the road when he goes for a walk. Marootee came in consequence of having been sent for by my brother Joseph, when he first began to be sick. Joseph asked Marootee if he was certain that the sweetmeats had been sent by Dr. Rozario. Joseph asked "What kind of man brought the cakes?" and Marootee replied, "A coolie just like a hamal brought the cakes." He said that the man was a Maratha. Michael did not make the remark about Joseph having found the cake tasty in Joseph's hearing. He said it to Marootee. Angela was present. Except at Christmas time I never remember any present of cake having been sent to the house. I did not laugh when Joseph was taken sick, and at the time I observed Marootee and my brother Michael laughing we were none of us aware that Joseph was seriously ill. I had never seen any crystallised fruit in our house before the night when Joseph was taken ill.

Miss Angela DeGa, another sister of the deceased, was next examined, but her evidence was not finished when the Court adjourned at 6 p.m. The gentlemen of the jury have been directed by Dr. Hewlett to meet him to-day at 11 o'clock at the house of Mrs. DeGa on the Grant Road, to inspect the premises. Monday being mail day, the Coroner adjourned the case till Tuesday next for further evidence.

[illegible] ws falling at [illegible] Ginned cotton Rs. 21. [illegible] nd. Rice 15 seers, wheat 25 per rupee.
[illegible] well and healthy and [illegible] remaining. Rice 9¼, [illegible] ee 20 per rupee.
[illegible] ool nights. Cotton [illegible] Rice 12 seers, toor dhall 10½, [illegible] ee.
[illegible] d has been blowing [illegible] er cloudy. Cotton plants [illegible] Ginned cotton Rs. 12 per [illegible] 26¾, wheat 12¾, muth [illegible] ther much [illegible] louds about- [illegible] p having
No co[illegible] gone to B[illegible]

"*Dhollera.*—Co[illegible] eat crop looking well. Rice 8 seers, [illegible], dhall 8 per rupee. 28 bales exported during the week.

"From my own observations during my tour through Guzerat, I consider the cotton crop about Surat and Broach will not be fit for picking until the middle or end of January, a month later than last year. The crops to the north look more forward."

The subjoined report up to 25th idem, from Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Experiments, Surat and Broach, has come to hand:—

"Many of the garden hybrids are suffering from having their foliage eaten away by caterpillars. Almost every one of the pods is attacked by boll-worm.

"In the fields, some of the finest of the plants are withering up. Cultivators blame a *borer*, but nothing of the kind was apparent in the stem.

"Discovered *fungus* on the stem and leaves of some of the indigenous cotton plants. It does not seem to be general and is therefore perhaps scarcely worth troubling about. Some of the trees are dying right off from some cause or other.

"Collected numbers of boll-worms, arranged insects. After being fully fed, the boll-worm seems to undergo its entire metamorphosis in about five days.

"Cotton in [illegible] good condition. Wheat and other crops promising. Grass mostly [illegible] all cut. Quantities of ripened jowaree being brought into the market for sale."

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, District Inspector for Khandeish and the Deccan, submits the following report up to 26th instant:—

"Previous to yesterday there were 3 or 4 days of hazy cloudy weather which seemed to mean rain, the last thing to be wished for in the present state of the harvest. Fortunately it has passed off after causing a little injury to the toor crop, which is touched by worm to a slight extent.

"Jowaree reaping goes on rapidly owing to the remunerative payment in kind which labourers receive. As usual cotton picking progresses but slowly, as the women prefer to work in the shelter of the churka yards to picking in the fields. Should the weather continue fine, the crop will not suffer much, though it is a pity that circumstances do not admit of its being got in at once. The number of full presses at Julgaum is now increased to six, and there are six half-presses about to be set up. The Macarthy Gin Factories expect to do some work this season, but the cotton cleaned by these gins, *as they are worked*, has little demand.

"From Poona reports state that rain is required for the rubbee.

"At Sholapore business is a little brisker, about 1,000 docras having been exported in the week ending 22nd instant."

The annexed report, up to 25th idem, is furnished by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Experiments in Khandeish:—

"The weather during the past week has been cloudy, and yesterday it looked very much like rain. However, no rain fell and the sky is clearer to-day and the wind easterly I am now hopeful the rain has passed away. Cotton picking is going on and about a quarter of the crop is secured. Rain at present would be most injurious to the unpicked crop. As the plants are now covered with beautiful bolls of cotton in clusters, most of the cotton already collected is excellent in quality. Ginning operations are also progressing.

"Jowaree reaping is now well advanced, and with another fortnight of favourable weather, cotton picking would be well forward.

"The rubbee crop is healthy and progressing favorably.

"Price of kuppas same as last week.

"Price of grain as follows:—

Jowaree ....15 seers per rupee.
Bajree ....13 do. do.
Wheat ....9 do. do."

SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Mr W. Walton, District Inspector in the Southern Maratha Country, reports up to 23rd instant as follows:—

"During the week under report, the cotton crop has, on the whole, made good progress. The weather has been uncertain, with considerable fluctuations in temperature. For the last two days we have had heavy clouds, a cold wind, and every appearance of rain. In fact, a little did fall yesterday, and from the appearance of the weather we may have more yet. Good steady rain of about half an inch would do immense good to cotton and other late crops. The returns of area sown are now complete and show as follows:—

	Season 1871-72		Season 1872-73		Decrease.	
	Acres	Gnts.	Acres	Gnts.	Acres	Gnts.
Dharwar.........	518,517	37	514,256	27	4,261	10
Belgaum.........	161,476	30	157,475	29	4 001	1
Kaladghee......	317,941	34	288,207	27	29 734	7
Total...	997,936	21	959 910	3	37,996	18

These returns are authentic, as they are taken from the District accounts submitted by the local authorities to their Collectors. They however (excepting the Savnoor and Heblee jaghirs in the Dharwar zillah) contain no account of the large area taken up with cotton, in lands belonging to the large possession of the Southern Maratha Country Chiefs and Sirdars, the large crop of which, together with much cotton from H. H. the Nizam's territory and the Bellary Collectorate of Madras, finds its way to the export ports of this district. It will be seen there is a falling off in area of nearly 40,000 acres. This is mainly accounted for by the increase demand for bread stuffs, brought about by the generally deficient crop of last year. I however do not anticipate a proportionate decrease in the crop of cotton; so far as can be judged by present appearances, we shall have a larger crop than last year.

"Business in 'old' cotton is a little better than last week, but not much. I have never known it so dull at this time of year. For the week under report I have worked along a road that is the principal feeder of cotton for Vingorla; during the time a little over 600 docras have passed on their way to the coast. The reason of so little being on its way may be partly accounted for by the fact of cholera having broken out very severely at Lokapore and one or two adjacent villages that the carts have to pass through. Several cartmen have been fatally attacked and the result is some difficulty in getting other cartmen to take loads for this road."

The annexed report, up to 23rd idem, is from Mr W. Shearer, Superintendent of Experiments, Dharwar:—

"The weather during the week has been at times very cloudy with frequently threatening rain. The rain is still keeping in an easterly direction. The total rain-fall here is 1¼ cents. which fell on the 22nd.

"The cotton crop is still keeping healthy. There are no effects observable from the easterly winds further than that the early flower buds are dropping off the early American plants. The fields which have been so long neglected for want of surface cleaning and stirring are making but little progress. The cotton crop is considered fair at present by the cultivators.

"Reaping of the jowaree crop has commenced here, which is very fair but rather short of straw in places."

SIND.

Mr. A. W. Hughes, District Inspector in Sind, reports up to 21st instant, as follows:—

"No rain during the week under report. Weather warmer than is generally the case at this time of the year. Reports from the Punjab show the cotton crop to be favourable in Kohtak, Loodiana, and Mooltan, but unfavourable in the Ferozepore district. In some of the Sind districts picking is finished, in others still in operation. The crop generally is reported to be favourable. The rate per rupee of out-turn has been called for and will be furnished at an early date.

"Pressing of cotton still slack at Kurrachee, exports are mainly to China, where Sind cotton appears to be in greater request than either Bombay or Bengal."

The subjoined report, up to 21st idem, is furnished by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Experiments in Sind:—

"I have very little new to report this week; cotton picking is still the main work in this district. Boll-worm and green-fly have done more damage to the cotton crop here during the last five weeks than the locusts did throughout the season. Our American plants will not give half a crop chiefly from the effects of green-fly. Their leaves are now quite red. The Egyptian plants are no better looking than the American variety.

"There is still a good deal of grain unhoused, principally from the want of wind to clean it. The prices of grain seem pretty steady, except wheat, which is getting higher. New cotton is worth in the bazaar here just now from Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 16 per 84 lbs."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Officiating Cotton Commissioner.
Bombay, 29th November.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite also strengthened, weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Storekeepers, and by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond Street, London. Note.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

[illegible] ghness Mirza [illegible] has presented [illegible] ratee Vidhava- [illegible] other Rajas and [illegible] set by His High- [illegible] Guj[illegible] a few days ago that the Mahajun of Kutch had petitioned the Rao to re-employ Ishvarlal, one of his late karbharies who was dismissed for misconduct. This report has been ascertained to rest on no foundation.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Yesterday, at the above Sessions, before Mr. Justice Gibbs and a common jury, Vussunjee Nuttoo pleaded not guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,245-12, and also with dishonestly misappropriating the same. Mr. Farran prosecuted, and Mr. Starling defended the prisoner. Evidence for the prosecution having been gone into, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. At Mr. Starling's request sentence was deferred, pending the settlement of a point reserved by His Lordship.

The Sessions were then adjourned till the 10th inst., for which date the trial of Hurrychund Gunput, on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of certain monies belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co, is fixed to come on.

THE ADDRESS OF THE PARSEE COMMUNITY TO LORD NORTHBROOK.

Gunnesh Khind, Nov. 23.

To Khan Bahadur Dustoor Nusherwanjee Jamaspjee, &c. &c. &c.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date enclosing the copy of an address to His Excellency the Viceroy from the Parsee community of Poona. Lord Northbrook regrets that the time at his disposal will not permit of his receiving in person the deputation which you [illegible] wait upon him, but he desires me to [illegible] to you his high appreciation of the sentiments of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty the Queen, which have prompted yourself and members of the Parsee community of Poona to present him with this address. His Excellency further desires me to return you his thanks for the cordial welcome which you have accorded to himself personally.—I remain, dear Sir, yours ever faithfully,

(Signed) E. Baring, Capt., A.D.C.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

—*Deccan Herald.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

Corpses of Europeans Washed Ashore Near Bimlipatam.—From reports submitted by the police to the Collector of Vizagaptam, it appears that three bodies, stated to be those of Europeans, were washed ashore at Oopada, eight miles south of Bimlipatam, on the 31st ultimo. Information as to how the bodies were identified as being those of Europeans, and what has been done with them, has been called for by the Collector, and the Collector has been instructed by the Government to report the result of his enquiries.—*Madras Times.*

Kulu.—We see that the papers on the Kulu Valley which were published some time since in our *Saturday Evening Journal* have been re-written and re-published, with nearly double the matter, and more than thirty beautifully coloured illustrations and maps, by Messrs. Spons, 48, Charing Cross, London. We also learn that a company has been registered in London to work the silver mines in Kulu, with £1,100,000 nominal capital, the Hon. George Innes and other old Indian veterans being at its head. The reports from the mines in September last showed the main lode to be at least twenty feet of solid metallic ore cropping out at the surface for hundreds of feet. Eight per cent. is guaranteed till the mines pay more.—*Englishman.*

Departing Song.—In the list of passengers whom the *Asiatic* took away on Monday from our midst will be found the name of a lady, whose valuable amateur aid has contributed to the success of so many of our public concerts. We would hardly have considered ourselves justified in intruding on the privacy of Miss English, but that the extreme readiness with which she gave her valuable assistance, whenever it was sought, makes her departure a serious loss to a community which cannot afford to support an opera.—*Indian Daily News.*

Fort William.—We are informed that Brigadier-General W. L. Ingall, C.B., commanding the Presidency, [illegible] special duty to Dorundah yesterday morning, the command of the garrison was assumed on his departure by Lieutenant-Colonel Lamb. Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Jones, doing general duty, is appointed Station Staff Officer during the absence of the Brigade-Major. The usual salute was fired at sunrise this morning to announce the Brigadier-General's departure.—*Ibid.*

Stamp Vendors.—A proposition, we hear, has lately been made for the appointment of salaried vendors for the sale of stamps,—a system which the Government thinks would be more economical than the present one. There can, we should imagine, be no doubt whatever that the large sums that are annually lost to the State in the shape of the discount allowed to licensed vendors are greatly in excess of any authorised salaries that might be sanctioned for regular officers who might be appointed to sell stamps of all kinds on behalf of the Government.—*Ibid.*

The Late William Seward.—The United States Consul General at this city has received instructions from Washington to hoist the flag of the Consulate half mast high, and to adopt the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of ten days in memory of the late William H. Seward. The American ships in harbour and some of the English ships in the American trade also lowered their ensigns as a token of respect for the memory of the late statesman. The following notice has been issued at Washington:—

"The under-signed is charged by the President with the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States the death of an illustrious citizen.

"William Henry Seward, distinguished for faithful and eminent service in varied public trusts during a long series of years, died at Auburn, in the State of New York, yesterday October 10. Charged with the administration of the Department of State at a most critical period in the history of the nation, Mr. Seward brought to the duties of that office exalted patriotism, unwearied industry, and consummate ability. A grateful nation will cherish his name, his fame, and his memory.

"The several executive departments will cause appropriate honours to be rendered to the memory of the deceased statesman at home and abroad."—*Ibid.*

The Civil Service.—Bengal has, we see, at last begun to think, that in exceptionally honouring Mr. Beaufort, C.S., the Secretary of State has committed an exceptional injustice towards the rest of the Service. The Civil Service has only one complaint against the Government, and that is, that *faith has been broken with them.* And of this breach of faith the re-appointment of Mr. Beaufort after his 35 years' service is the latest instance. The precedent is of course a cheering one for Beauforts of the future; but by all who are not Beauforts it is one to be condemned most vigorously.—*Pioneer.*

Swindling.—A party of natives lately appeared at Egutpoora, and giving out that money deposited with them doubled itself in a few hours, created a considerable sensation. At first there was some hesitation in putting the strangers to the test, but a few pice having developed into annas, and eight annas into a rupee, the people became more confident and money began to come in, and at last, when there came the news that one man had indeed doubled all the savings of a year, the enthusiasm was immense. Jewels were pawned right and left and goods sold, and the strangers held in deposit a large sum. But unfortunately for them others besides fools had heard of the strange doings, and one moonlight night, as the wizards were making ready for departure, the police pounced upon them with Rs. 8,000 in their bags. Next day a crowd of some 300 natives collected clamorously round the cutcherry denouncing the captives as swindlers and demanding back their money.—*Ibid.*

The Scotch of India.—Much curiosity was felt by the assembly at the appearance of some three or four strangers, in shawl chogas and curious turbans, who were lank, officious, obliging at times, but exceedingly proud. They were everywhere, now superintending the tent arrangements, now bringing forward the khilluts, now receiving nuzzurs, and now browbeating the Mahratta petty officials of Sir Philip Wodehouse. One of them said his pay was Rs. 2,000 a month, that he was the Dewan of the Government of India, and that his uncle had served in the same capacity for fifty-six years. The native officials of Bombay were amazed at the importance of these strangers, and referred to me about their nationality. I at once discovered these great men to be so many Bengali Babus, floating down from Simla behind the Viceroy's train, and that they held some appointment in that classical department of Government House known as the toshakana. So [illegible] excepted.—*Mirror.*

Salads.—Those who value fresh vegetables and sweet salads will have none washed in the garden. Neither the one nor the other should be washed, says the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, until they are just about to be cooked or eaten. "Even potatoes lose flavour quickly after being washed; so do carrots and turnips; while water will speedily become tainted in summer in contact with cauliflowers and cabbages, and thus destroy their freshness and flavour. The case is still worse with salads. If washed at all, they should be only just before they are dressed, and they should be dried and dressed immediately. Nothing ruins the flavour of vegetables, and renders good salading uneatable, sooner than water hanging about them. If lettuces are quite clean, they make the best salad unwashed; but if washed the operation should be done quickly; and the water instantly shaken out and the leaves dried with a clean cloth. But, alas! how often are they cut and washed in the garden in the morning, and pitched into water in the scullery sink until wanted. Then we are gravely assured that our gardeners cannot grow salading like the French! But what French 'artiste' would be mad enough to rinse out his salad juice, and then re-charge his lettuces and his endives with semi-putrid water? The best practice is simply to remove all superfluous earth by scraping or rubbing, and all rough tops of leaves by cutting. Enough tender leaves may be still left on cauliflowers and brocoli to overlap the flowers. Salad should be sent in from the garden with most of the outside leaves and main root on. The tender leaves are easily tainted and injured by exposure, and if the chief root is cut off sharp, much of the juice oozes out at the wound. Where vegetables and salading have to be bought from a town green-grocer, the conditions are altogether different. Not only washing, but soaking often becomes requisite to restore something like pristine crispness."—*Agricultural Gazette.*

Our Rajahs.—You will have already got a detailed account of the Durbar. There seemed a slight want of dignity about the whole affair, and certainly the European spectators did not spare the feelings of the Native Chiefs and noblemen by restraining their laughter at any little contretemps. The usual stereotyped speech was delivered in English by [illegible] the Viceroy, which was followed by a rather good translation of the address being very badly read by one of [illegible] the Foreign Department officials. There is one portion of the speech which will doubtless give great pleasure to the Chiefs who heard it, that portion containing the Viceroy's assurance that their dignity, honour, and independence will be carefully respected, and no unnecessary interference exercised in the internal affairs of Native Princes. It remains to be seen how this promise will be kept. The Kattywar Politicals are delighted at the favourable notice of their Rajcoomar College at Rajkote, the Oriental Eton as they term it, where the little Thakoors are provided with dormitories and cooking apartments, where they are frequently visited by the said politicals, who appear to occupy the position of monitor or prefect. The pupils are encouraged to remain in their apartments (dormitory and cookroom) as much as possible, in order that they may grow up in ignorance of the ways of the world, the pomps and vanities thereof, and all the sinful lusts of the flesh. The love of animals is encouraged as a sort of substitute to that of woman, and each little boy is allowed to keep a pet dog, or cat, &c., according to his taste or religion. It is delightful to visit the dormitories by night, and see each innocent sleeping calmly in the paws of his beloved. Of course they may be a soupçon of bouquet d'Afrique, but what of that so long as the moral atmosphere retains its virgin purity?—*Delhi Gazette's Correspondent.*

The Model Parsee.—The Parsees are men of original genius. The way in which the Viceroy was honoured by a Parsee family the other day at Colaba while returning from a visit to the Lunatic Asylum is one instance in proof of it. If the Parsees progress as they do now they have a brilliant future before them. To our mind the most curious and interesting human form in Bombay is the model Parsee schoolboy. He plays cricket; he plays football; at the billiard table he is supreme, and yet he remains a Parsee. The Parsee ladies sing in concert, dance in balls, talk with Europeans. Woe be to the traveller on a long journey who has not a Parsee with him in the same carriage. The young Parsee schoolboy is not wanting in adventure. The Latin declensions and conjugations do not depress his heart, it ever remains plastic and buoyant. He goes to see the Hydraulic lift, makes a trip to Elephanta, ventures to a field far away to drink toddy, and talks with civilians in the straightforward [illegible] Bright. Seated on the Apollo Bunder [illegible] Petersburg, or to penetrate the unexplored [illegible] of Africa to meet Livingstone. But his young soul rests not here. He has a post among his friends to raise his drooping spirits, a Waisba to make him forget his sorrows by pleasant and insinuating smiles. He goes to the hotel, and eats all kinds of dishes, and old Pallonjee is not very angry with him so long as he pays his due charges. Seldom he weeps; and though he feels like a man, he bears like a hero. Of nobleness and love he is not void; the poor he never hates; the rich he never flatters. He establishes a debating club, a dramatic society; but it is tedious to enumerate all his doings. Suffice it to say that the Parsee boy is a subject of admiration to us—admiration as great the stately works of Plato can call forth.—*Mitroyada.*

ALARM POSTS.

Let us recall one of the chief features of the Mutiny. Is not one of the most vivid memories of that time a sudden panic, a sudden flight—not to a preconcerted post of defence, but at best to a hastily selected rendezvous, unarmed and unprovisioned? And more frequently an aimless dispersion to individually selected places of refuge. It was even then a culpable neglect, though experience had not taught its bitter lesson; but what can be said of such heedlessness now? Had Government, on the morrow of that crisis, executed, by forced labour at all outstations, fortified blockhouses, the spirit of the nation which quailed under our just anger, and felt our terrible revenge, would have looked upon the measure as a natural proceeding. Those days of high-handed exercise of power have past, and we have neither availed ourselves of the opportunity nor been taught by our experience.

And yet military usage points out the common-sense course. Every regiment, every detachment, has its alarm post, to which all flock in moments of danger. Still the very obvious lesson thus inculcated is allowed to fall to the ground in its broader application. In large cantonments, where a European force is stationed, where the guns are in the hands of Englishmen, the omission is not so serious. The instinct of self-preservation can find no avenue of error. The guns of the fort, the bayonets of their countrymen, must form the point of appui; nor does the absence of preparation weigh so materially; for under a prompt, energetic commander much can be done: the struggle is seldom hopeless. But in remote outstations the case is far otherwise. There the pioneers of civilization, as Lord Sandhurst called them in one of his last speeches in India, carry their lives in their hand. To them the matter is of vital importance; the extraordinary part of the matter is that in many cases the means of preservation exist, suitable places of defence are at hand, even the weapons are not wanting; and yet the natural step of a previously arranged scheme of defence is deliberately neglected. One would imagine that if Government did not insist on some organized plan the residents would, in their own interests, pre-arrange one; and yet, oddly enough, neither the one nor the other seem to trouble their heads about it. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," may be a maxim of universal truth; but that depends on the rendering; and those interests of the morrow, which are affected by our negligence of to-day, are as much affairs of the day as those other concerns which present more immediate results. We are discharging a duty in pressing the subject on both parties. Hitherto the only solution of the question possible is that Government leaves it to the residents, as most interested; while the residents assign it to the Government, as most responsible. A most unsatisfactory solution, truly! To neither party need its consideration bring much trouble, and to Government very little expense; while the feeling of security which ordinary precautions would create would be immense. It would at least be better to use a few thousands in the fortification of outstations than to misuse hundreds of thousands in works like the Allahabad and Saugor barracks.—*Pioneer.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicoga Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE LIBERTY OF WOMEN.

[illegible] Parsee journals of Bombay seem to have worked [illegible] up to a white heat of indignation because a Parsee lady sang a song at Signor Marras' concert the other day. The language in which this incident is described and condemned shows what an enormous gulf yet separates the orthodox Parsee from the European in his views on this subject. Unless the translator has done gross injustice to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, that journal appears to think it the correct thing to refer to ladies of the Parsee community in a way that would in any other community be regarded as insulting. The honourable name of wife is not accorded to the lady who sang in public. Her husband is described as having caused "his female" to sing, and the *Jam-i-Jamshed* thinks that he may have been so intoxicated with the applause called forth by her first appearance as to be induced again to "come out with his woman." This sounds very coarse to English ears, but we hope it does not sound quite so coarse in the original. There is, however, no room for doubt about what the writer thinks on the question of female liberty. We are told that "the greatest failing of the English nation is that they have given too much liberty to their females. Their position is now irretrievable. They see their mistake, and the more sensible portion of them do not hesitate to confess it." A strange commentary indeed upon the woman's rights movement! The first statement—viz., that it is a great failing on the part of the English to allow "their females" so much liberty—is a matter of opinion, and of course the Parsee journalist is welcome to think what he likes about it; but when he tells us that the English "see their mistake" in this respect, and that "the more sensible portion do not hesitate to confess it" comes into regions of fact—or perhaps fiction. If the English have found out that it was a mistake to [illegible] their women so much liberty, they have taken a curious mode of marking their discovery, for the whole course of English opinion is now directed to the removal of all disabilities that press upon the female sex. Then if the more sensible portion of our race acknowledge this error, it is strange indeed that the other members of the race should learn the news first from a Parsee paper. We assure our contemporary that this confession, which he tells us of, comes to us with all the freshness of a revelation; and if this is what the more sensible portion of the English race "confess," we must admit that we have not met with any members of the sensible section for a long time.

There are of course men who do not approve of what is demanded in the name of woman by her extreme champions, but this affects questions of political expediency and not of social propriety. There are men who do not wish to give women votes, because they know that the best women do not want votes, and would not use votes, and they object to see political responsibilities forced upon the sex merely because a few noisy individuals demand it. But that is altogether [illegible] from regretting the social liberties enjoyed by women [illegible] prevent the extension of those liberties in all [illegible] directions. Our Parsee friends do not distinguish sufficiently between the liberty which society allows to women as a sex, and the liberties that some women arrogate to themselves. Our social laws allow women to go freely into society, but they [illegible] allow women to outrage their husbands' honour in society. The Parsee argument of course is that the one thing leads to the other—that if women were not allowed to go so freely into society they would not so frequently take the liberties that are not sanctioned by our social laws. That, of course, it is obviously impossible for the occupants of a well-guarded harem to run away with strange men, but here comes into play a difference between the Western and Oriental mind that probably never will be eradicated. To the Oriental mind female purity is something that might almost be defined as material—something that can be secured by isolation, by guards, bolts and bars. To the Western mind such an idea of female purity is quite unsatisfactory. If an English husband were convinced that his wife's faithfulness could only be secured by shutting her up where she could not possibly see any man handsomer than himself (in her opinion) he would not value her love very highly. He expects her to be able to look upon all men and yet cling to him; and nothing short of that will satisfy the Western idea of wifely virtue. So long as this difference in the cast of the minds of Eastern and Western nations exists, so long must there be a radical difference in their treatment of women—the Orientals will regard female purity as a thing to be preserved by bodily isolation, while the Westerns will regard it as something that should be preserved by its own strength in the midst of all such temptations as are to be found in decent society.

When we consider what the customs of the Parsees hitherto have been, it cannot be doubted that the appearance of a Parsee lady as a performer at a public concert is rather strong. It is a bound at once over many gradations of female liberty to about the topmost rung of the ladder of social liberty; for we must remember that while Parsee customs condemn women to strict seclusion, there are among ourselves husbands who think the platform of a concert room far too public a place for their wives. The latter are of course wrong to imagine for a moment that appearance on the platform of a concert room involves any loss of modesty, but it is necessary to note the fact as showing that the present [illegible] of the Parsees to let their women appear in prominent public places is not altogether without its counterpart in our own community. We think that in going the length of appearing as a performer at a public concert, this Parsee champion of the liberties of her sex perhaps went further than policy would have dictated [illegible] plicable to accept [illegible] have been wiser to have made [illegible] rapidly. Were the right of Parsee ladies to attend concerts fairly established, it would then be time to [illegible] sing at them; and the right would probably be conceded without the heartburnings that seem to be caused by this assertion of extreme female rights by a Parsee lady.—*Madras Times.*

BALLAD OF WILLIAM JINKS,

(IN IMITATION OF THE AMERICAN STYLE)

Bill Jinks was a miner on Ballarat,
  A most tremenjious bloke,
He lived in a cabin in Murderer's Flat,
  And did nothing but swear and smoke;
And when he'd got on his "whisky hot,"
  "My word," says Parson Parr,
"When Bill Jinks drinks I always thinks
  The gate o' hell's ajar!"

There was a report that Bill was brought
  From the Island of Cockatoo,
When the cheerful wretch had got fifteen stretch,
  With five still left to do.
'Twas Porky Clark made that remark
  As a sort of amusin' rumour;
But Jinks let drive with a Bowie knive,
  And spoiled his sense of humour!

Now, drinking one night at the old Napier,
  Where Bill would oft retire,
There comes in a horror upon us three
  Of some one crying "Fire!"
We rushed to the door, and Bill, before
  A blessed soul could speak,
Cries, "By the hoky, it's Kinder's store,
  My mate on Gaffney's Creek!"

The flames ran roaring like the sea,
  All yellow, blue and green—
"It's all along," says Bill to me,
  "Of that blasted kerosine.
Serves Kinder right for being an ass
  An' storing the cussed stuff;
Say, let's go back for another glass,
  I guess we've seen enough."

I thought the same, when the roar of the flame
  Was split by a woman's shriek
That cleft, all quivering clear and clean,
  The rolling fire reek.
The place was two-storey high, and wood,
  And there at the garret winder
Old Maggie Dod, the cripple, stood—
  She has minded the kids for Kinder.

Out jumps our Bill—I feels a thrill
  When I think of the figger he made
(Just then came thunderin over the hill
  The Ballarat fire brigade).
"That woman," says he, "is a frizzlin' brown,"
  But the crowd said never a word;
"Who'll come with me to help her down?"
  But never a man of 'em stirred.

"You curs," he says "if that bag o' bones
  Was a woman plump and young,
A callin' for help in her fresh young tones,
  There'd be all of you givin' tongue;
But because she's nought but that rum old sort,
  A virgin of eighty-three,
You'd—well, you'll see her d—d, in short,
  Ere you'll burn for such as she."

Now how he did it no one knows,
  It has always been a puzzle,
But he seized the end of the engine-hose,
  And seated himself on the muzzle.
"Now pump like furies, my boys," he cries,
  "And pump me up to glory!"
They pumped! and Bill on the stream jet flies,
  Borne straight to the upper storey.

He gripp'd a hold o' the window ledge
  (Old Maggie was turning brown)
And waited, hanging on by the edge,
  For the jet to take him down.
They pumped! and Bill on the sinking stream,
  With Meg in his arms descended,
When something got wrong with the engine-beam,
  And the water suddenly ended!

An awful thud—a splash of blood—
  A silence—then a roar,
As through the crowd the one that lived
  The cheering firemen bore.
'Twas Meg survived.—This smoke, I guess,
  Just makes my eyelids smart;
But Bill was just an unplesant mess,
  Like a trod-upon raspberry tart!

Perhaps in Heaven there ain't no Bars
  Where friends can meet each other,
(I haven't made out this world yet,
  Lord, let alone the other).
But if there be, I'll there meet him—
  For God is just, I thinks—
And liquorin' up with the seraphim
  Sits the soul of William Jinks!

—[illegible]

SEPARATION BETWEEN T[illegible] CIAL AND EXECUTIVE B[illegible]

The *Indian Public Opinion* lately announced [illegible] Government of India had "put a veto upon a [illegible] sent steps in the direction of a separation between the judicial and executive branches of the service in the Punjab;" and in this statement our contemporary was quite right. But when he proceeded to explain that the Government of India had been urged to this conclusion by "motives of economy," then, notwithstanding that he considered himself in a position to assert it "upon most reliable information," he was altogether wrong. Far from the Government of India being disposed to consider the expense an insuperable objection to any increase in the number of civil officers employed in the Punjab, it quite recognizes the ultimate necessity for such an increase and the imperative policy of incurring all the expense it will involve. The separation of judicial from executive functions will for the present be negatived, or confined to some minor points, not on grounds of economy, but on the merits of the case. The subject is indeed one far too serious to be regarded merely from a financial point of view. It involves the whole question of the system which is to be adopted in the future administration of one of the most important provinces of British India. And on this question opinion is very much divided among those best entitled to pronounce one. Many of the most experienced officers in the Punjab hold that the complete severance of the judicial from the executive function is not at present desirable. They believe that [illegible] condition of society in the Punjab is not yet [illegible]ntly advanced to render it politic to weaken the authority or prestige of the executive officers in the eyes of the people. But the Government of India is, we believe, very clear and decided in the conviction that, as government in the Punjab becomes more elaborate, [illegible] the old rough and ready method which suits a rude condition of society gives way to a more systematized reign of law, the staff of civil officers which has hitherto sufficed to administer the country must necessarily be found insufficient, and a large increase of expenditure on account of civil administra[illegible] will have to be faced. The same change is going [illegible] greater or less extent all over India, but it is particularly apparent in the Punjab, because the civil establishments there are proportionately lower than elsewhere, and because our methods of legal procedure acting on local circumstances have developed an unusual amount of litigation. We are assured that Lord Northbrook is strongly impressed with the danger lest owing to the great [illegible]ure of judicial work, the [illegible]cutive duties which devolve on [illegible] should unavoidably go to the wall. On this general principle the Government of India and that of the Punjab are quite in accord. It is merely a question of time and of degree. The first proposals of the Punjab Government were considered too large and sweeping for the requirements of [illegible] [illegible]eration. But as with a changing state of society a change in the administrative system becomes expedient, we are assured the Government of India will be quite prepared to sanction all the expenditure it must involve.—*Pioneer.*

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The advance of Russia via the Caspian is a matter we should look to. Sir Henry Lawrence justly said that "Herat is no more the key to India than is Tabriez, or Khiva, or Kokan or Meshed. *The chain of almost impenetrable mountains is the real key to India.*" Again he said, "A small army coming via Cabul would be cut to pieces, a large one would be *starved to death!*" Our railways are our great strength, and we should have several lines running towards our frontier. We must be prepared for *internal* difficulties if Herat falls. We ought to have the heaviest guns on our frontier, and above all we require European officers to lead the companies of native corps. The native officers although quiet, well behaved men, "lose their heads" even on drill or brigade parades, and in action I am afraid they would be even more puzzled! Let us have quantities of ammunition at our frontier posts, and let us not be sparing in the number of our guns. Russia had 2,084 guns it is reported in 1872. If we are only well supported with heavy guns and "Gatlings" we need not fear any invasion from the Afghanistan route. All that is going on from the Astrabad route is known in India. It is for enemies *within* that we must be prepared. On the very first symptoms of rebellion let the guilty parties be severely dealt with and *promptly*. In the cold season why not construct long lines of mud forts, and make the soldiers do this instead of shelter trench work? Such places would be of immense advantage if we were suddenly brought face to face with another rebellion. Provisions also should be stored in these, and these grain depots should be the places from whence our troops should be fed, and so as not to have old grain we could use these up and keep replenishing and never allowing the quantity to decrease. An army of 40,000 men would require a large quantity, and food is all in all on such occasions. Cawnpore fell from want of food. [illegible] is what we must be careful not to allow. Cut off our supplies and where are we? All this should be looked to in times of [illegible] now is our time.

SENTRY.

—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE CORNER IN OIL.

History of the Great Commercial Movement in Oil City—The Price of Oil to be raised from drs. 2.50 to drs. 5 per barrel.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WORLD.]

Oil City, October 7.—It is not surprising in the unparalleled political excitement that has existed throughout this State, that one of the most colossal industrial movements of the present age has had claim to but a meagre measure of interest. I refer to the great protective movement of the operators in the Pennsylvania oil-fields in the matter of suspending the production of petroleum, an event which must necessarily affect the interests of thousands upon thousands of people both of this and foreign countries. The period of this suspension is thirty days, and its object an increase of the price of oil, the production having become so great and money so scarce that petroleum dropped to a figure disastrous to the entire producing trade. Oil was selling at the insignificant figure of drs. 2·50 per barrel, and the intention was and is to raise it to dlrs. 5, and maintain it at that sum. When the matter was first broached, there were many owners of oil wells who declined to enter into the movement, some through fear that a cessation in the working of these wells would seriously affect their production; others that they might embrace the opportunity of making capital from their neighbours' misfortune—for an immediate advance in the price of oil upon the diminishing of the yield was a foregone conclusion. However, those at the head of this great scheme upon entering upon it were convinced that the movement to be successful and realize the fullest expectations must be general, and therefore they resolved that it should be so, without regard to what means was found necessary to bring it about. Protective unions were quickly organized, and the movement gaining great strength the purposes of the men were boldly heralded throughout the region. Notice was given to every producer, and quiet submission was advised to avoid compulsory measures, which would be resorted to in the event of the failure of the former. At the given time the majority of the wells, numbering perhaps 1,000 or 1,200, ceased working, but it was echoed from the neighbourhood of Parker's Landing that there were producers who refused to succumb, and were indifferent to any action the others might think fit to adopt. That same night half a dozen wells were burned by a large body of men, and on the following day Rouseville, another place of rebellion, was visited by a gang of 500 men, headed by a band of music, who marched over the entire district and closed thirty wells. The same sort of persuasion was brought to bear in other districts and with singularly successful effect on the suspension of oil wells. In some instances the well-owners were indignant beyond measure, and forcibly resisted the action of these men, but with no avail, and though the Governor was called on for assistance no attention thus far has been paid to the call. At Petroleum Centre and St. Petersburg there were well-owners who stubbornly refused to join the movement, but on Saturday evening last wisely knocked under and suspended operations at their wells. There are some wells on the Foster farm still pumping; but these are expected to knock off by to-morrow, so that by the middle of the week there will not be an oil well producing any material supply of oil in the entire region bordering on the Allegheny River from Brady's Bend to Tionesta, and on oil Creek, from Oil City to Titusville. But a few weeks ago 20,000 barrels per day was the yield of this region; to-day it is hardly possible that so much as 400 barrels is produced. What a queer aspect this place presents to what it did a short week ago. Then the air was filled with the black smoke of bituminous coal, and by night and by day the creak of walking beams dinned the ear wherever in this section one might venture. All was bustle and confusion. Train after train on the branches of the different railroads left here laden with the greasy fluid, and all day long trains of waggons traversed the roads transporting petroleum from the wells to the refineries and the depots. Now it seems as if it was ever Sunday; the clatter of the engines is hushed, and the air is free of smoke and dust. Look where you will groups of labouring men are seen conversing on that all-absorbing theme, the great strike, while the hill-sides and lowlands are thickly dotted with idle horses and mules. Think of hundreds and hundreds of wells that threw out fluid with which the world was fed light, now quiet in their idleness, and their product, worth millions of money, lying in the ground apparently in waste. This town is overrun with men out of employment, many of them with scarcely enough money to keep them in food, yet they are hopeful, and as a general thing are in sympathy with their employers in the great movement. But one reform they propose if this strike is successful. At a recent meeting they resolved that as it is shown by the vote of the producers that it does not injure wells to shut down for thirty days, that we, as working-men, ask them to obey the laws of God and our country by suspending all drilling and pumping of wells on Sunday. In a few weeks it is confidently hoped that in this region the skies will be much brighter than now, and that financial affairs will be on a sounder basis than ever before. The effect of this suspension has already been felt. Oil that a few weeks ago was offered at dlrs. 2·50, can't be purchased to-day for dlrs. 4.

M.

[illegible] Englishman as differing from the custom [illegible] in his own beloved country, and even as being worthy of imitation, is the decency, order, and luxury pervading all the arrangements for sea-bathing in France. Every place, however small, exhibits these features, and in almost all there is a regular administration. The Etablissement des Bains is thoroughly regulated down to the minutest detail, but not over-regulated. Bathing in England is tacitly prohibited after twelve in the day; but here the hours are from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. being the most favourite time. The expense of the horses and unmanageable boys to drag the unwieldy machines into the water is dispensed with. Little wooden cabins in any number from 20 to 200 stand in a row beyond high-water mark; they are clean and dry, contain every necessary accommodation, and are so contrived as to be easily taken to pieces and stowed away in a dry place in winter. The towels or peignors, of course, are always white and well aired, and the addition (supplied gratuitously) of a footpan of hot water is not a luxury only, but an invaluable prophylactic for feeble circulation. You buy your ticket or (at a reduction) your parcel of tickets, and without further trouble are provided with all you want. There are plenty of costumes to be hired, but as this is an additional expense, it is wise to have your own, and then the simple use of the cabin and hot water is cheap enough—at Granvilles, for instance, 1½d. There are always one or two experienced guides or baigneurs, who must be first-class swimmers and men of approved character; incivility and neglect or intoxication are followed by immediate dismissal. A medical inspector is constantly at hand in case of illness; two boats are anchored near, and life-buoys and drags are always ready; the sky is blue and sunny; the water warm and clear; the accommodation is so ample and the order so perfect that there is no struggle to obtain possession of the cabins. You walk forth independently down to the sea, and, with a tranquil mind, disport yourself therein. Under these conditions bathing is physical enjoyment and a pleasure, and every one bathes accordingly. Frenchwomen never wet their heads, under the impression that salt water causes the hair to fall off. But before and after the bath the guide dashes the contents of a tub of water on the spine and neck—this is supposed to prevent the blood rushing to the head. It is an unfortunate fact that in proportion as the English element is rare, decency and good taste do more abound. Our own men somehow seem to [illegible] the idea that the sight of their naked bodies is pleasing alike to gods and humanity. Of course in France the smallest boy dare not bathe without a [illegible], but at Dieppe, where the great majority are English, the gentlemen restrict themselves to [illegible] trifling article of dress, for which reason the sexes bathe apart. Farther south [illegible] are [illegible], and within those limits it is *de rigueur* to wear entire costumes, which are often both elegant and costly. On the Brittany coast we saw a lady in [illegible] and trousers of bright blue serge bordered with a lace called Cluny, and a ceinture of fine white woollen. Others were in blue serge embroidered in white or red, while a muscular bronzed young fellow who was teaching his wife and child to swim looked resplendent in a full costume of white and crimson silk with cap and ceinture of the same. At Trouville are the most amazing of costumes, more remarkable for showiness than good taste. "Et vous y verrez 'les femmes de la troisieme classe,' qui portent les bracelets meme en nageant," said one gentleman; in truth the too obvious presence of pearl-powder, bismuth, and what not, explains the care with which the water is avoided. A few splashes in the face would suffice to spoil a good morning's work in painting. But at the smaller places farther south there is nothing of this, and the life led is simple, honest, and natural. Among the visitors are not a few athletic, hairy, sun-burned men in bathing dress, crimson, blue, or white, who paddle their double canoes, made of cork, to and fro very skilfully; they commonly jump over and swim for half an hour or so, and it requires considerable dexterity to reseat themselves. The guides give excellent lessons, and, of course, under such favourable conditions every one learns to swim, even little children two or three years old; boys, girls, husbands and wives, and maids and mothers, teach each other, and the mere babies learn in an uncommonly short space of time.

Of their other amusements a good deal might be said. They all tend to show not only the peculiarities but the virtues of the French character. It has been justly remarked that "as regards social life there is very little humbug and scarcely any snobbishness in France." They hate solitude, and are resolute to enjoy themselves; but it is a rare thing to find affectation among them. They do nothing in order to be looked at; they refrain from nothing lest they should be looked at. Thus though there is great attention paid to costume, there is no staring or crowding, however a person may choose to attire himself. We saw two peasant women descend the cliffs whose raiment consisted solely of two old cotton gowns. In this *costume de bain*, which, if not handsome, was at least complete, they walked forth gaily hand in hand into the sea, and afterwards mingled with the visitors without any feeling of discomfort or false shame. In one sense the French are a nation of actors; but to the manner they are born, therefore even in acting they are perfectly natural. We see them exactly as they are; they expose their virtues and their weaknesses with absolute frankness. If they are afraid they do not fear to betray it; they exhibit self-complacency, or mortification, magnanimity, or the want of it, gourmandise, &c., without reserve; and as for our dread of being thought poor or [illegible] known and our *pruderie anglaise*—for these things they have a certain pity not unmixed with wonder and contempt. Your neighbour at the table d'hote will tell you that he sells gloves, provisions, or tin kettles, that he is an artist, a Government employe, or a sous-officer, as the case may be. The bathers often leave their lodgings in costume; after their bath they hire a shrimping-net, disport themselves like very children therewith for hours, and walk back to their rooms so attired with a composure which is not assumed. Of their pursuits at the seaside, besides bathing, fishing, and hunting insects and fossils, there are but two—music and dancing. Of the music of the horns, those ghastly and monotonous sounds which are heard nearly every evening, we will not trust ourselves to speak. Almost every place boasts of some who can too-too on the French horn by the hour, but the music at the small casinos is generally extremely good, and is performed with a spirit and sharply articulated expression which makes dancing extremely pleasant work. The *bals d' enfans* generally given at the casino on Sundays and fete-days in the afternoons are peculiar to France, and present a very pretty spectacle. Whether because large families do not abound as with us, and that this secures an indulgent tenderness to children, or because of the inherent childlike vivacity of the Gallic nature, it is not easy to say; but we question whether in any gathering of English people men could be found standing patiently for more than two hours to behold the gambols and gyrations of some forty little ones of all ages from fourteen down to babies of three. The children occupy the inner benches, the mammas fill the second row; behind them are the bonnes; the gentlemen, as becomes the subordinate position of fathers, form the background, while the young men hover about, but wearing anything rather than the contemptuous weary expression of visage which in England it would be thought advisable to assume. In the centre is the young *maitresse de danse*, not as pretty as our girls or as well posed on her hips, heated with her exertions, dreadfully anxious at heart, but smiling, complaisant, full of presence of mind and gracious conversation, and, even apart from professional pride, one would say thoroughly enjoying the scene. The persons most deserving admiration and respect are the bonnes, and for them it is undoubtedly a high festival. They are not ashamed of their calling; so, having adorned their charges to the best of their ability, they have arrayed themselves in their own quaint and appropriate *toilette de fete*. Shoe-buckles, earrings, rings, and mittens, over the breast a white muslin handkerchief whereon amulets, little crosses, &c., depend. Their Normandy or Breton caps are marvels of form, transparent whiteness, and fineness of material; and with the inevitable red umbrella beside them, they sit chattering among the visitors, watching the performance of their own particular babies with the keenest satisfaction, and criticising the others with that burning sense of rivalry in such matters which only the female heart comprehends. The dresses of the children are fresh and in good taste, but never costly or exaggerated, and the wearers are quite at their ease, and exhibit no self-consciousness whatever. Indeed, it is just to say that these infants, though given to mutiny and disobedience, are as free from hypocrisy and show-off as their parents, as incurably coquettes or comedians at heart, and as frankly natural in exercising their gifts. They are there to assist at a ceremony and a fete; they appreciate the importance of the occasion, and enter with seriousness of intention into the affair; a "gaiete de cœur," tempered with a deep sense of responsibility, is imprinted on their young faces. The eyes of "le monde" are upon them, and they know it; but, notwithstanding the profound anxiety of each small creature to do its very best, "les convenances" are respected, and a dignified attitude is maintained. What a lesson to certain slovenly actors in some of our own theatres! Alas! in a gallop a little too *vif* an exceedingly minute couple come to grief on the floor, and universal consternation ensues. Half a dozen bonnes, the same number of mothers, and three or four fathers rush to the rescue; the musicians stop, the poor dancing mistress is almost in tears, though reflecting that after all *she* did not make them fall; everybody talks as fast as they can, and no one listens to any one else; the little girl (aged three) is lifted up, weeping bitterly, and there is a general rush to examine the extent of her injuries. Happily no bones are broken—not so much as a scratch could the naked eye discern. She is borne away aloft by a bevy of bonnes, papas, and mammas, all gesticulating and bewailing in the distance like a Greek chorus, while the music goes on as before. Presently the child is brought back, the tears have vanished, and, though there is a sob in her throat, she smiles and is prepared to be happy again. She evidently understands that she who enters society must be prepared to endure as well as to enjoy. A few hours after, when the approaches, promenades, and casino are lit up with little oil lamps, every soul in the place, young and old, is out in the open air by the sea and talking without cessation. The sky is still radiant; the sea, heaving gently in the moonlight, seems like a plain of silver-crested ripples; the air is full of that light monotonous hum, sometimes distant, sometimes near, which denotes the presence of dry perfumed herbage and many insects. No one speaks of the weather. As it was to-day—cloudless—so it will be to-morrow, and the next day also. A little later, and the whole population, visitors included, are in bed and asleep; it is 10.30 P.M.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Duke of [illegible] how to get roun[illegible] one of the cannie[illegible] manner are befor[illegible] we saw him in 18[illegible] ston to Glasgow. [illegible] Rectorship of Glasgow Univers[illegible] to be formally installed, and to deliver the accustomed speech, and "the wee Argyll, wi' his sandy pow, de'il tak' him!" was at the great Premier's side. The eventful moment came when Lord Palmerston was to address the motley thousands before him. The scene was laid in an old church adjoining the University buildings. On high were the college authorities, Lord Palmerston, and the noble Duke. Below was a surging crowd of students of all ages from sixteen to thirty, and a heterogeneous mass of visitors. The speechifying began, and at length there was silence. Poor Lord Palmerston was to be pitied. He had to speak something new about that most hackneyed of themes, the benefits of education, to an audience utterly unlike any he had ever addressed before, and before whom Macaulay himself broke down. But the coolest of Englishmen proceeded gallantly, till he came to a sentence about a precipice, a pit, a chasm, and a—a—a—the Premier was actually at a stand still for a word! Murmurs from the motley crowd arose. An ominous titter was just awaking. One solitary irreverent voice then cried "[illegible] it, old buffer!"—The imperturbable Palmerston in fact was on the verge of collapsing altogether, when a quiet, pale, sharpfeatured face bent towards him, breathing the whisper, "The word you want's *Abyss*,—finish quick, and announce a week's extra vacation!" In another moment the hall was shaking to a thunder of cheers from the younger and less study-loving portion of the undergraduates, and Lord Palmerston turned to the noble Duke, saying in an undertone, "thanks, you have got me out of a fine scrape." It is this canny gentleman, this man ready, aye ready at any emergency, who now guides the destinies of India. He is the wiliest, shrewdest man of his time in his own way. He has gained the limit of his ambition as one who has established his own name as a learned scholar and author (witness, his "*Reign of Law*"), as a statesman having the destinies of two hundred millions of Her Majesty's subjects at his disposal, and [illegible] united [illegible] family to the royal line of Brunswick.

BANK[illegible]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE [illegible] PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, unequalled in quality, taste, and flavour, and free from injurious colouring, and prepared from the choicest fruits of the season:—

Gowava Jelly, in 2 lb. pots	...	Rs. 18 per Dozen.
Roselle do.	,,	,, 18 ,,
Lucknow Chutney, in bottles	...	,, 15 ,,
Mango do.	,,	,, 12 ,,
Mild do.	,,	,, 12 ,,
Madras do.	,,	,, 18 ,,
Cashmere do.	in pints	,, 12 ,,
Bengal do.	,,	,, 12 ,,
Delicious do.	,,	,, 12 ,,
Curry Powder,	in bottles	,, 12 ,,
Do. do. Madras	,,	,, 18 ,,
Curry Paste	,,	,, 18 ,,
Mulligatawny Paste, in bottle	...	,, 18 ,,
Mango Fruit	,,	,, 12 ,,
Ripe Mango	,,	,, 21 ,,
Pine Apple	,,	,, 15 each.
Mango Preserves,	in jars	,, 10 ,,
Do. Pickle	,,	,, 4 ,,
Do. do.	in kegs	,, 4 ,,
Do. do.	in bottles	,, 9 per Dozen.
Lime do.	,,	,, 9 ,,
Cashmere Pickle,	,,	,, 12 ,,
Tapp Sauce	,,	,, 9 ,,
Nepaul Pepper, 2 oz. bottles	...	,, 6 ,,

ALSO,
CHINA PRESERVES OF SORTS.

All Orders should be accompanied with a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium .... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under ate arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

IMPER[illegible] Policies of Insurance against [illegible] ings, Household Furniture, Goo[illegible] tinue to be issued on behalf of [illegible] signed.
Risks on Elphinstone [illegible]
THE LONDON, AS[illegible]
1st January 1866.

MANCHESTER [illegible] PANY.—CAPITAL £1,[illegible] FIRE can be effected through [illegible] tions of Property, Merch[illegible] its neighbourhood.
RICHARD [illegible]

LONDON and [illegible]
The Und[illegible] Stones and [illegible] Letters [illegible] Sailing V[illegible] [illegible] class [illegible] and all Eastern [illegible] in India, [illegible] the assured [illegible] established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 4,20,00,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of [illegible] Reassured Rs. 65,00,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	CIVIL RISKS. With Profits.	CIVIL RISKS. Without Profits.	MILITARY RISKS. With Profits.	MILITARY RISKS. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The HOME RATES to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for terms of years, can be had on application to the Company's

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & CO.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .... £213,490 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 8	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
William Lethbridge, Esq.	
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.)

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

[illegible] nagger.

[illegible] 873, 2nd [illegible] rels known [illegible] in the oc[illegible].—Apply to

[illegible] OWS at Lower [illegible] d Street Fort. [illegible] Gate Street. [illegible] of the best sit and [illegible] JEEBHOY, [illegible] Hornby Row.

[illegible] DIOUS upper-storied [illegible] ndy Road, suitable for a large family.

Upper-sto[illegible] the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.

A large House in Military Square, Fort.

A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unj[illegible] Baugh." Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.—PORTABLE ENGINES, STEAM and HAND PUMPS, WATER LIFTS, SUGAR MILLS, and HODGSON'S PATENT WIRE TRAMWAY can be SEEN WORKING at the Works at any time.

W. NICOL & Co.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THROSTLE SPINNING.

ASHWORTH'S PATENT FLYER and DRAG SHELL. Sole Makers, Messrs. EVAN LEIGH, SON and Co., Lim.
25 per cent. extra production and superior Yarn.
The present Frames can be altered.
For Prices of alteration or new Frames, apply to the Agents,
Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
20, Sassoon's Building, Bombay.

MESSRS KING, KI[illegible] & Co. have RE[illegible] for SALE from the COLT'S FIREARM COMPANY, for whom they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA, a CONSIGNMENT of the following PISTOLS:—
Colt's patent Army B-L Revolvers.
Do. New patent B-L Hos[illegible] Pistols.
Do. B-L Seven-shot Revolvers.
Do. New B-L patent Deringer Pistols.
Do. National B-L do.
Cartridges to fit the above.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
HEAD OFFICE, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, parts of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED, CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES IF ENGAGED FOR A LONG PERIOD.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

TERMS MODERATE.

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at [illegible] Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given:—

Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.

"On the Ravee and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by those of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872:—

"It may be well here to observe that in all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent of a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine delivered at any nearest Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Capacity.	Inner diameter of Wells for which suitable.	Price.
Of 1 cubic foot	2 feet	Rs. 30 0 0
1½ ,,	3 ,,	,, 60 0 0
2½ ,,	4 ,,	,, 100 0 0
4 ,,	5 ,,	,, 150 0 0
6 ,,	6 ,,	,, 200 0 0

Those of one cubic foot capacity are suitable for the smallest size of Irrigation Wells, and will sink them through sand to a depth and in positions hitherto considered impracticable. Those above 2 feet are worked but by a steam hoist or crab winch.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, eat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILL.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

[illegible] to he[illegible] him, [illegible] quested a [illegible] Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. [illegible] was [illegible] with

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. [illegible] RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known [illegible] of Cashmere, the N.-W. Provinces, Calcutta, the [illegible] Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

COSTLY JEWELS.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
In Ordinary
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co. beg to DRAW ATTENTION to the following JEWELS now on view and for sale at their temporary branch in Elphinstone Circle (next door to the Bank of Bengal):—

A MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND NECKLACE, consisting of brilliants of dazzling brilliancy, weighing from 8 to 25 carats each	Rs. 1,25,000
A SUPERB 5 ROW EMERALD AND DIAMOND NECKLACE,—the diamonds drop shaped and of the purest water	56,000
A COSTLY STATE SWORD, the Scabbard of gold covered with large diamonds, emeralds, and rubies	60,000
A NECKLACE composed of very large ROSE DIAMONDS	32,000
A HANDSOME DIAMOND NECKLACE, set in silver with seven large brilliant pendants	32,000
A MAGNIFICENT EMERALD and DIAMOND NECKLACE, the stones of rare colour and brilliancy	28,000
A PAIR of SPLENDID EARRINGS, composed of two large drop shaped brilliants surrounded with smaller stones	30,000
A RUBY and DIAMOND SERPAITCH,—two of the diamonds nearly one inch each in diameter	28,000
A GORGOEUS SERPAITCH, consisting of large brilliants and rubies backed up with plumes of the Bird of Paradise	28,000
SEVERAL PAIRS of EARRINGS,	Rs. 3,000 to 10,000

Etc. Etc. Etc.

An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

21st November 1872.

ROSSELET AND CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND SUNDRIES,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR PATECK, BENOIT AND COURVOISIER, FRERES, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SUISSE.

JUST ON HAND, by the last OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER, a nice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GENEVA and LONDON MAKERS.

FANCY WATCHES, SINGING BIRD BOXES, playing ONE and TWO at a time. GOLD and SILVER HOUR and MINUTE REPEATERS.

ALBERT and GUARD CHAINS of LONDON and GENEVA MANUFACTURE, of the latest CHOICE and FASHION.

SOLE IMPORTERS of HOLLOWAY'S and AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, of various shapes and patterns.

AMERICAN TOYS, in great variety, to be DISPOSED of in CASES.

Also a few cases of STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES on hand.

THE CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE DES PRINCES, in large and small bottles for sale.

No. 1, Forbes street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.

JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES, WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs. 22
,, ,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT.	,, 25
,, OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	,, 25
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	,, 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	,, 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	,, 25
MARBLE CLOCKS from Rs. 50 to	,, 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 13 to	,, 600

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

No. 3, Hornby Row.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, and the LT. GOVERNOR the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, and GWALIOR.

BOMBAY, SIMLA, AND POONA.
HUMMUM STREET .... BOMBAY.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, American Clocks, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

J. & E. ATKINSON
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods, obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay .... D. S. KEMP & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING
Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,
BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

[illegible] m the Ma[illegible] VINING, [illegible] HAT introduced [illegible] & SONS, also their [illegible] R CHAMBER HATS and [illegible] HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,
98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says—"The FAMILY HERALD stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials. . . . The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and [illegible] amusing, with a [illegible] fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all [illegible] publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my FAMILY HERALD, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novellettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matter, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

COLT'S
NEW BREECH-LOADING LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOLS

can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoot accurately, and with great force.

COLT'S new large-bore four-shot Deringer Revolver.

COLT'S new Army, Navy and Police Revolvers have the central-fire Boxer cartridge.—Address,

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had at Messrs. King, King & Co.'s, Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton & Co.'s, Calcutta, where samples can be seen.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITIO[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION,
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C.,
LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief, in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine. in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced MORSON & SON to compound their preparation. Sold in ¼-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch
Trade Name and Mark registered.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a GLASS STOPPER instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to [illegible]in, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS OF INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN LONDON, PROPRIETORS

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & CO., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel will be opened on the 26th instant.

The CHOWK HOTEL is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

have had to attack any one I have done so only on *public* grounds, giving my authority for doing so at the same time. I will not say anything for the great concern shown by the *Times'* writer in your own interest, for, if yo[illegible] this as well as he seems to do, you [illegible] thank him for his kindness in suit[illegible] may, I am confident the [illegible] end [illegible] their ow[illegible] not than[illegible]

[illegible] to do [illegible] he left it to his [illegible] to have had [illegible] if he really [illegible] connected with a [illegible] is a great breach [illegible] proper motives to [illegible] stoops to this, [illegible] in quoting at the

RE[illegible] SERVICES.

FIRST S[illegible] ADVENT.—1st December.

[illegible] THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Communion. Hymns 24 and 27.
[illegible] P.M.—Catechising.
[illegible] P.M.—Litany.
[illegible]—Evening [illegible]

whether the windows of the deceased's bathroom, which look on to the place where we were working, were open or shut. Marootee was the first to leave off working. I don't remember where he washed his hands. I had the keys of the outer doors of my master's bungalow. Before the family went to Bandora the presses in which [illegible] clothes were kept were locked up. My saheb, Mr. [illegible]lled mota saheb, kept the key. The saheb was [illegible]it of visiting the house every two or four days, [illegible]ing away whatever clothes he wanted. I have [illegible]im take a towel. I was always present when [illegible]came to the house. I have never parted with [illegible]ut of my possession. Nobody ever borrowed [illegible] my master's own use. The malee sleeps on [illegible] verandah of the house. I did not see [illegible]Ga on the 12th November until I saw [illegible]he evening in the deceased's room. I [illegible] Michael DeGa in my master's house [illegible]he family has been at Bandora, nor [illegible]ch anything from my master's bun[illegible] [illegible]s left me with one towel when she [illegible] and from Bandora she sent me three [illegible]our towels were in the house on the [illegible]h The strange man did not say in my [illegible] his [illegible] was a Portuguese, whether he [illegible] a doctor, whether he was short [illegible] no note was given to [illegible] [illegible]ouse all day. I c[illegible]

BOMBAY COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

MR. F. TURNER, District Inspector for Guzerat, reports up to 26th instant, as follows:—

"*Broach.*—Cotton plants in good condition. Some of the early sown plants are flowering, the remainder backward. Very cold in the mornings; slight dews falling. Cotton 23¾ per Bengal maund. Wheat 11½ seers, bajree 20, dhall 9, rice 9 to 11, gram 11½ per rupee.

"*Surat and Oolpar.*—Weather cool. D[illegible] night. Cotton plants health[illegible] Churka Rs. 20 per Bengal mau[illegible] 10, gram 13, toor dhall 8, bajree [illegible]

"*Unklesur.*—Cotton crop loo[illegible] in some places flowering. No cotto[illegible] wheat 10, gram 11½, jowaree 20, baj[illegible]

"*Kaira.*—Weather warm but [illegible] Rs. 19 per Bengal maund [illegible] wheat 13½, bajree 19 per ru[illegible]

"*Jamboosur.*—A cold north wi[illegible] during the past week. Weat[illegible] flowering and very healthy. [illegible] Bengal maund. Jowaree 26, dangar [illegible] 18, toor dhall 10, bajree 22¾ per rupee.

"*Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum.*—We[illegible] warmer during the past week and heavy c[illegible] cotton for market, the whole of last year's cro[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]mbay.

THE RAO OF KUTCH.

WE are glad to hear that His H[illegible] Maharao Sir Pragmalji, G.C.S.I., [illegible] Rs. 5,000 to the newly established Guj[illegible] dukhnivarana Sabha. We hope the [illegible] Chiefs will follow the noble example [illegible] ness.

A Guzeratee paper gave out [illegible]

you see the Bengalis have commenced to thrust their nose into every part of the country, Bombay not

THE [illegible] themsel[illegible]

No. 7431.—NEW SERIES. [illegible] DECEMBER 2, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .... Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS .... Rs. 24 }

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town [illegible] now on the following reduced scale:—

[illegible] advance	Rs. 42
[illegible]	24
[illegible]	14
[illegible]	5

[illegible] Subscription, in advance, [illegible] -8-0, the [illegible] served each morning at any address in town, or [illegible] address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	2 8
Third do	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 8 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, [illegible] payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,487 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander R. Rowlands, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th December 1872, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1872.			Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	14	Leave Colombo	23
„ Ratnagherry	15	„ Galle	24
„ Vingorla	15	„ Negapatam	27
„ Carwar	16	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	17	„ Coconada	31
„ Cannanore	18		Jan. 1873.
„ Tellicherry	18	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Calicut	19	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Beypore	19	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Cochin	20	„ False Point	3
„ Alleppy	21	Arrive CALCUTTA	5
„ Tuticorin	22		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,810 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th December, 1872, at noon.

Dec. 1872.			Dec. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave BUSREH	25
Arrive Kurrachee	9	Arrive Fao	25
„ Gwadur	11	„ Bushire	27
„ Muscat	13		Jan. 1873.
„ Bunder Abbas	15	„ Linga	1
„ Linga	17	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bahrein	18	„ Muscat	5
„ Bushire	18	„ Gwadur	7
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
„ BUSREH	21	„ BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th December 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table with Wine, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars; and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th November 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
„ Suez	38	22		8	
„ Port Said	38	24		9	
„ Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
„ Messina	50	34		14	
„ Naples	50	34		14	
„ Leghorn	50	34		14	
„ Genoa	50	34		14	
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 2ND JANUARY 1873.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1848.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "KHEDIVE" (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 3rd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELTA, (1,618 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain E. M. Edmond, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking [illegible]

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 30th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEKRA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

FARE.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500.
For Freight or Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT CHRISTMAS.

THE Fine New S.S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, specially built for the East India Trade, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

First class to Liverpool	Rs. 500.
„ Suez	300.

For further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

To be followed by the well known and favourite s.s. OTHELLO, 3,200 Tons, and other Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.
PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.
BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.
BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.
APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th December, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following carriages, on account of the Estate of the late S. McCulloch, Esq.:—

An elegant and neat Open Carriage, nearly new, by E. Kesterton.

A Miniature Brougham, with Thorn's patent double action springs, in very good order, by Thorn.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT HORNBY ROW, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 9th day of December 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, in Re Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, an insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situated at Hornby Row, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 149 3-9th square yards, bounded on the north by Nanabhoy Lane, on the west by Hornby Row, on the east and south by the property of Mr. Cowasjee Maneckjee Ashburner, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under N. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE Four-storied House with Shops, situated in Rungaree Moholla, opposite the Crawford Market.

(Unless previously disposed of by private Contract.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, under instructions from Bai Buchoobai widow and administratrix of the last will and testament of the late Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooper, the Mortgagee, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Molla Abdool Hoosein Essoobhoy.

All that piece of ground together with the four-storied house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mahomed Bawa Khanday Street, otherwise called Rungaree Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement on the north side thereof 68¼ feet, and on the south side thereof, 62½ feet in length, and on the west side thereof, 40 feet, and on the east side thereof 34½ feet in breadth, admeasuring in the aggregate to 2624-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 177 and assessed under No. 2, and bounded on the east by the Rungaree Moholla, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Allysahib Coor Doctor, and on the south by the house of Chutoor Vullud Saboo Gowlee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, handsome Plated, 6, 8, and 12 Chandeliers and Argand lamps, Rich Brussels Hall Carpets, a magnificent self-acting Organ, a first-class English built Landau, a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at Girgaum.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, comprising fine plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome English-built Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Some time in January next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ESPLANADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH DECEMBER.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

KING'S
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE
ARTISTES,

Will give THIS EVENING, by request of several Influential Families, a Special Performance, to be set apart especially for

NATIVES AND THEIR FAMILIES.

A great portion of the Pavilion being already secured, early application for Seats previous to day of Performance to be made, to make the necessary arrangements to suit the convenience of Families.

Tickets can be obtained, and Seats secured, by application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW [illegible] HEL[illegible]

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH DECEMBER.

Owing to delay in the shipment of some of his valuable Apparatus from Calcutta to England

MR. ROBERT HELLER

Has been compelled to defer his departure from India until MONDAY, December 9th. Mr. and Miss HELLER leave for England in the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA.

The opportunity is therefore taken, at the suggestion of many admirers of this popular and versatile Artist, of announcing a

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

to be given at the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on THURSDAY EVENING next, on which occasion a Programme of more than ordinary attraction will be presented.

SIX MARVELS OF MAGIC.

Two that have been performed during his recent Representations at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

Two not performed before in Bombay.

Two selected from the Programme of Wonders, performed on the EVENING of SATURDAY, November 16th, at Government House, before

[illegible] EXCELLENCY
THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

and many distinguished Guests assembled on the occasion.

Mr. HELLER will perform on his Grand Pianoforte

TWO BRILLIANT SOLOS,

Including the popular Caprice on

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

Also will be repeated by desire, the famous Dramatic Musicality, entitled,

STORM AND SUNSHINE,
PART III.

Will introduce for the last time in India,

MISS HAYDEE HELLER,

Who will mystify all by her Wondrous Faculty of

SUPERNATURAL VISION.

The whole to conclude with an exposition of several excellent Parlour Tricks, which Mr Heller will explain to the audience, thus rendering it possible for every one

TO BECOME HIS OWN CONJUROR.

FINALE.

Seats should be secured early at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Reserved Seats, single.... Rs. 4	Family Tickets, to admit 3 persons to Reserve Seats.Rs. 10	
Second Seats 2	Do. do. to admit 5 persons to Reserve Seats...	15
Back Seats 1		

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

MONDAY EVENING, 2ND DECEMBER.

ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE,
JAPANESE.

TO-NIGHT.

RE RAYNOR WALLACE, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of RAYNOR WALLACE, late of Assee ghur, in the Presidency of Bombay, a Major in H.M.'s 5th Regiment N. I., deceased, who died at sea on the 1st November 1871, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose personal Estate and Effects were on the 22nd day of November 1872, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British Merchant, and one of the constituted Attornies of JAMES WALLACE, the natural and lawful brother and one of the next of kin of the said deceased, are required, on or before the 29th December 1872, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of he said deceased to the said James Wallace, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 30th day of November 1872.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Proctors, High Court.

KEELL'S
EMPORIUM
OF
FASHION,
15, MEADOW STREET.

CLOTH JACKETS,
NEW SHAPES.

VELVETEEN JACKETS,
RICHLY TRIMMED.

VELVET JACKETS.

VELVETEEN POLONAISES,
VERY FASHIONABLE.

TWEED WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
NEW SHAPES.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS,
CLOTH AND TWEED.

CHILDREN'S FROCKS,
MERINO AND VELVETEEN.

FRENCH REPPS,
NEW SHADES.

FRENCH WOOL POPLINS,
NEW SHADES.

FRENCH PRINTED
MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.

FANCY PIQUES,
NEW STRIPES.

ELEGANTLY PRINTED
PIQUES.

WOOL OPERA CLOAKS.

TARTAN SHAWLS,
VARIOUS COLOURS.

SILK AND CAMBRIC
SUN SHADES.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Rs. 2 PER PAIR. ALL SIZES.

LADIES' HOSIERY,
SILK, THREAD, COTTON, AND MERINO.

EAU DE COLOGNE,
HALF-PINTS, PINTS AND QUARTS.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,
Re. 1. Rs. 1-8. Rs. 3.

PHILOCOME FOR THE HAIR.

AQUADENTINE FOR THE TEETH.

BRUSHES, COMBS, PUFFS, &c.

TOILET REQUISITES,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, HOOP IRON, 1¼ inch, in lengths of 77 Feet, best quality.—Apply to the Undersigned.

W. M. TENNENT.

Victoria Buildings, 30th November 1872.

FOR SALE, a handsome double-seated ENGLISH-BUILT MINIATURE BROUGHAM, with Circular Glass-front, and in good order. Suitable for SINGLE HORSE or PAIR.—Apply at the Omnibus Company, Khetwady.

WHEREAS [illegible] been MADE on the [illegible] Court of Judicature at Bombay for the grant of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of all the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, and CREDITS of DEWCURN DAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, to CANJEE DAMJEE, a brother of the said deceased, all persons or persons concerned therein are hereby appraised thereof.—Dated this 30th day of November 1872.

MIRZA HOOSSEIN KHAN,
[illegible] Proctor.

[illegible] notified [illegible] on TUES[illegible] [illegible] on board [illegible] MONEY. [illegible] & Co.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK,
A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
INDIANA CIGARS,
LONG CHEROOTS.

JUST LANDED, S. S. AFRICA,
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

DAILY EXPECTED, PER S. S. RINALDO,
BEYNON STOCKEN AND SON'S
CELEBRATED
HONEY DEW VIRGINIA SHAG,
In half pound Tins.
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE,
In half pound Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4TH DECEMBER.

FIRST APPEARANCE
IN BOMBAY
LITTLE MINNIE.
(THE CHARMING PETITE ACTRESS AND VOCALIST.)

MR. JOHN EDWARDS,
COMEDIAN and DIALECT ACTOR.

MR. H. WILLIAMS,
INSTRUMENTAL SOLOIST and ORCHESTRAL LEADER.

AIDED BY
MRS. WILLIAMSON
AND THE
BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

FIRST NIGHT.
THAT RASCAL PAT,
AND
CHIMNEY CORNER.

Tickets for Reserved Seats and Seats for Families at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

Reserved Seat Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Gallery Rs. 2. Pit Re. 1.
Family Tickets (to admit Three) Rs. 10.
Doors to open at 8 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

NOTICE.

MAHIJI FAIR.

THE RIGHT to SELL ENGLISH and FOREIGN SPIRITS and LIQUORS, &c., at the ensuing MAHIJI FAIR, which opens on the 13th January, 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Kutchery, at Dhoolia, on SATURDAY, the 7th December 1872.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector, Khandeish.

TENDERS REQUIRED, for CONSTRUCTION of TEN PALL TENTS, of the following sizes:—

5 of 15½ feet square, height 9 feet.
5 of 10 do do do 7 feet.

To be of best Canvas, delivered within a fortnight of acceptance of tender.

Tenders to be sent in writing to the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest.

E. A. BOYD,
Ass't. Supdt. in charge Govt. Telegraph Stores, Bombay.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, from parties willing to undertake the execution of certain additions and alterations to the Assistant Apothecary's Quarters at the House of Correction.

The Plan and Specifications of the Works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer P. D.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1872.

VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.—The COMMITTEE beg to invite CONTRIBUTIONS of ART, ART MANUFACTURE, AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, and MINERAL PRODUCTIONS and IMPLEMENTS, SPECIMENS of NATURAL HISTORY, &c., &c., from private individuals for the EXHIBITION which is to be OPENED in VIENNA on the 1st May 1873. Communications [illegible] to the Secretary, School of Art, Esplanade. The latest date for receiving Contributions is fixed for the 15th December 1872.

G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK, GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION will receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE, at par, of a small amount of this STOCK, in sums of £100, or any multiple thereof. It is irredeemable; bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, payable in London (in Sterling) half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, Warrants being posted direct to the holders.

To Permanent Investors, this offers now an excellent opportunity, the price being considerably below that of 4 per cent. Indian Government Paper, and carrying, besides Principal, the Current Interest (2 per cent.), payable in London on 31st prox.

The Oriental Bank Corporation will, on payment here, issue Provisional Receipts, pending arrival from London of the Stock Certificates in the name of the purchasers.

Bombay, 9th November 1872.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE
DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England, They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, BY VARIOUS STEAMERS,
A FRESH STOCK OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

			Rs. As.
CIGARS,	No. 1	Per 1,000	90 0
Do.	„ 2	„ „	60 0
CHEROOTS,	„ 2 Cavite	„ „	70 0
CIGARS,	„ 2 do.	„ „	70 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Mr. NEUBERG, having secured the co-operation of Agents in the Tobacco Districts of established experience in this particular branch, has much pleasure in offering the following Musters, which for quality, price, &c., he submits as unequalled:—

				Rs. As.
DAWSON'S MUSTER,		No. 1	per 1,000	15 0
Do.	do.	PRIME	„	18 0
Do.	do.	*selected*	„	24 0
THOMPSON'S	do.	PRIME	„	18 0
Do.	do.	*selected*	„	24 0
Do.	do.	No. 1	„	15 0
HAVANNA SHAPE,			„	16 0
NOBLE'S	do.	PRIME	„	16 0
BREAKFAST	do.	do.	„	12 0
MADURA, No. 1, a new Muster, *specially prepared for J. NEUBERG only*...				24 0
Do.	No. 2	do.	do. ..	18 0
BLUCHER,	No. 1	do.	do. ..	16 0
Do.	No. 2	do.	do. ..	14 0

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

		Rs. As.
No. 1	Per 1,000	25 0
No. 2	„ „	20 0
No. 3	„ „	15 0
MANILLA SHAPE	„ „	18 0

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"INDIANA" CIGARS,	per Box of 250	6 0
Do. [illegible]	per 1,000	22 0
"LONG" CHEROOTS,	per Box of 250	[illegible]
Do. do.	per 1,000	[illegible]

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

		Rs. As.
BABINGTON LUKKAS	Per 1,000	15 0
BURMAH	„ „	13 0
SEDANS	„ „	13 0
HAVANNA SHAPE	„ „	20 0
LEISURE HOURS	„ „	18 0
HALF HOURS	„ „	16 0
OFFICE	„ „	12 0

LATEST NOVELTY IN INDIA CIGARS.

		Per Box	Rs. As. Per 1,000
HABANOS, in Boxes of 250....	Rs.	5 0	18 0
BIJOUX do.	do.	5 0	18 0
REGALIAS do.	do.	4 8	16 0
CORTADOS do.	do.	4 8	16 0
NONPAREIL do.	500	6 0	11 0

TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

		Rs. As.
BIRD'S EYE	in ¼ lb. Tins, per Tin	0 12
CUT CAVENDISH	„ „ „ „	0 12
SMOKING MIXTURE	„ „ „ „	0 12
LATAKIA	„ „ „ „	0 12
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	„ „ „ „	0 12

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

		Rs. As.
SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb.	3 8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH	„ „	2 8
Ditto ditto, AROMATIC FIVER	„ „	2 0
CAVENDISH	„ „	1 8
HONEY DEW	„ „	1 8

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S VIRGINIA SHAG......Per ½ lb. Tin, Rs. 3-0.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

S. ROSE & CO.,
No. 10, MEADOW STREET,
(IN THE PREMISES, LATE, "CHINESE GOODS DEPOSITORY,")
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS. BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co.'s London Agency is No. 3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, under whose auspices the Firm is established.

S. ROSE and Co. invite attention to their Illustrated Catalogues, compiled specially for the Western Presidency.

S. ROSE and Co. would respectfully urge special attention to the Cash Prices quoted for articles set forth in their Catalogues.

S. ROSE and Co.'s Manager and Assistants are of twenty years' standing in their acquirements in India, and have now resumed business in Bombay under the present name.

S. ROSE and Co. are issuing their first two Catalogues, in which they have made important reductions in prices, FOR CASH ONLY.

S. ROSE and Co. import direct through their London Agency numerous Articles essentially useful, ornamental, and artistic.

S. ROSE and Co. would direct particular notice to three of the most novel inventions of the day (for which they are sole Agents in Bombay) namely:—

THE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

S. ROSE and Co. are sole Agents for the newly improved TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER. For particulars of this indispensable requisite (the latest) to every Correspondent's desk, [illegible] and facility of despatch is desired. See S. ROSE [illegible]

N.B.—Supplies of this article can only be obtained at S. ROSE and Co's.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA."

S. ROSE & Co. are also the only Agents in this Presidency for the newly invented Pianoforte called the LA PIANETTA FAVORITA, a novel instrument, costing only 25 Guineas, made expressly to meet the requirements of Pianists, up-country and throughout India generally, fully described in their Illustrated Catalogue.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORITA"

Is in the Table form, of excellent tone, and with a first-rate action.

DIMENSION.—Length, 3 feet 4 inches; Width, 3 feet 1 inch; and Depth, 11 inches.

PATENT PERPETUAL AND PORTABLE TABLE FOUNTAINS.

THE PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN, of Silver and Electro-Silverware, forming a most elegant ornament as a Table [illegible], quite portable, and can be placed in any position desired in Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Ball-rooms, Assembly-rooms, &c., has no mechanism; most simple but ingenious in its construction, throwing up a continual jet or spray of water which can be perfumed with Scent, Essence or Aromatics, producing refreshing fragrance in the atmosphere wherever required.

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES.

S. ROSE and Co. are now the only importers in Bombay of this truly perfect Pianoforte, and by special arrangements effected in London through their Agency they will receive direct from the original and only makers a monthly consignment of those superb instruments; the Sympathetic Grand Square of 7 Octaves can be obtained of S. ROSE and Co. with every additional improvement for the sum of Rs. 725, nett cash; being a reduction of Rs. 100 from the enhanced price, which is 20 per cent. rise in European labour.

NOTICE.—The above four Articles are for the present, *Specialities* of S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, not obtainable elsewhere, except, and at, their London Agency, No. 3, Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

INDIAN SOLID PIANOFORTES BY
COLLARD, BROADWOOD AND KIRKMAN,
AND BY SEVERAL OTHER
EMINENT MANUFACTURERS.

SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Broadwood, and other makers. Rs. 220, 260, 300 to 650.

GRAND PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Collard. Rs. 675, 750, to 900.

S. ROSE and Co. are also offering a large invoice of very highly finished MUSICAL BOXES, from a first-rate maker in the Canton St. Croix, Switzerland, varying from 4 to 12 tunes, at prices from Rs. 75 to Rs. 350, some admirably adapted for Presents, being elaborately finished, and with novel additions in the music, imitative of the Harp and Zither, Chinese Bells, and Figures, moving, &c., &c., worthy of attention of Chiefs and Noblemen.

FIRST CLASS SPORTING GUNS & SPORTING RIFLES,
(FROM CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS,)
AT ENGLISH PRICES, WITH IMPORTATION CHARGES ADDED.

S. ROSE and Co. are landing some splendid GUNS and RIFLES, with a select Invoice of REVOLVERS and APPURTENANCES, complete.

PRESENTATION SNAP-ACTION DOUBLE RIFLE (proved according to Act of Parliament) Barrels inland with Gold, very elaborately finished with Ivory and Gold implements, fitted in Mahogany Case in the best style, a very rare and costly present. Rs. 1,000.

S. ROSE and Co. offer a first-rate selection of Guns and Rifles, consisting of Martini-Henri, Schneider, "Mofussil" Double Rifles, &c. Also a few very handsome Revolver-Pistols, with Electro-silver mountings, &c., in nice handsome boxes. Some Saloon Rifles, &c., all of the best quality, and priced low for net cash.

S. ROSE and Co. are now offering a large assortment of ELEY'S AMMUNITION, in suitable sizes of Cartridges (to be filled to order only) namely:—

Boxer Rifle Cases No. 577—450.
Long Central Fire Rifle Cases No. 520.
Long Central Fire Rifle Cases 380.
Caps for Boxer Rifle Cases.
Caps for Central Fire Cases.
Caps for No. 320 and 380 Long Copper Shells No. 2.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Military Band Instrument Department is upon a scale seldom exceeded for variety and excellence of Instruments:—all perfect and modern. Illustrated Catalogues are forwarded to most of the stations formerly supplied.

S. ROSE and Co.'s Catalogue is compiled and priced by their London Agency and sent out with their Instruments all corresponding to prevent errors and delays; this department will receive special care and attention from a duly qualified Assistant, who is thoroughly competent with a knowledge of every instrument, and its accurate intonation, in proper harmony with others.

Military Bugles for field use, with or without chromatic attachments, Bass Drums, with or without emblazements, Royal Arms, &c., painted to order.

S. ROSE and Co. have a varied assortment of Violins, Tenor Violins, Violincello, Double Basses, Guitars, Concertinas, (English, German and Anglo-German), Flutinas, Miniflutes, Tambourines, Banjos, Metronomes, Bones (Castanets), together with all sorts of appurtenances and fittings suited to Musical Instruments.

S. ROSE and Co. have much pleasure in introducing their Musical Instrument Department as fully particularized, priced, &c., at Pages 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of their (General) Catalogue, and their special one for Band Instruments, illustrated and priced to meet the requirements of the present time.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF ICE.
S. ROSE & Co.'s REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR ICE MACHINES.

S. ROSE and Co. have a large number of the newly improved Ice-Making Machines originally introduce into Bombay in 1832 from their London Agency, No. 3 Chapel Place, Poultry, London—these machines are the "perfected" kind, not obtainable elsewhere except through their Agency.

S. ROSE and Co. would call particular attention to this fact, as there are attempts being made to introduce a spurious kind similar in appearance and at the same price hitherto charged. The Illustrated Catalogue of S. R. and Co. fully describes the machine, and also states the reduced price they are enabled to supply them at.

N.B.—Now landing ex "KHEDIVE," articles enumerated in Nos. 5 and 6 of the "Indian Omnibus," which please see.

10, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 21st November 1872.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
JUST ARRIVED FOR THE COMING SEASON.

A. ALLAN,
CIVIL, STAFF, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILOR,
17, APOLLO STREET.

A. ALLAN, respectfully invites the attention of his Constituents and the Public in General to his LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of NEW STOCK.

These Goods have been carefully selected by HIMSELF from the best Manufactories in England and the Continent, and he confidently asserts that they cannot be surpassed in Bombay for excellence of quality, being of superior texture and design.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS.

A Splendid Assortment of Fancy Silk mixed Coatings.
Black and Blue Merinos, Black, Blue and Scarlet Serges.
West of England Tweeds in numerous variety.
A selection of best Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
Black, Blue, and Lavender Coloured Doeskins for Trouserings.

Black and White Silk Moire Antique for Wedding Vests.
Best White and Colored Diamond Quiltings for ditto.
A variety of Coloured Cotton and Linen Drills for Trousers and Suits.
Particular attention to WEDDING OUTFITS.

NEW REGULATION
INFANTRY AND STAFF CORPS BELTS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOLD LACE, GOLD AND SILVER COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Black Dress Hats Newest Style from the best Makers.
Black and Drab Pullovers, Cork lined quite a novelty.
A large Assortment of Hats, Helmets and Puggries of every description.

HOSIERY.

Shirts, Collars, Scarf Ties, Braces and Embroidered Shirt Fronts, Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

Scotch Plaids, Tam O'Shanter Bonnets, Solid Leather Trunks.
Hat Boxes, Courier Bags, Leather Straps and Railway Wrappers.

SALOON CARPETS.

THE RICHEST VELVET PILE CARPETS, EVER EXPORTED TO BOMBAY, 30 FEET BY 22.
A VARIETY OF CARPET TO ARRIVE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 5th December 1872, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of SALE:—

H. M.'s Steamer GOOLANAR, teak-built, coppered and copper-fastened, of 215 20-94 burthen in tons, 40 nominal Horse Power, 176 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 7 feet 6 inches deep, built in Bombay in the year 1855.

H. M.'s Schooner AUGUSTA, teak-built, coppered and copper-fastened, of 114 89-94 burthen in tons, 75 feet long, 18 feet beam and 7 feet 10 inches deep, built in Bombay in the year 1853.

Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Lieut., late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1872.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 11 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY next, the 5th December, at his Office, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the SUPPLY of WINES and BEANS of different sorts and qualities, to the Portuguese Gun-boat "MARIA ANNA." Persons tendering should send their Samples, stating prices.

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Portuguese Vice-Consul.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN MANAGER for a COTTON FACTORY up-country. One having a knowledge of the language, and with experience in Ginning, Pressing and the Purchase of Cotton will be preferred.

Applications with Copies of Certificates to be addressed to A. B. C., care of the Office of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.
BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
[illegible] 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely de[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables [illegible] of Europe.	44 0
	DOUBLE MAGNUMS, 1st quality, [illegible] bottle is equal to 4 ordinary qu[illegible]	[illegible] per case

[illegible] Most [illegible] e a fe[illegible]
HALF PINTS Champagne [illegible] he different [illegible] even seeking to [illegible] legitimate

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	[illegible]
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	[illegible]
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	[illegible]

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	[illegible]
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	[illegible]
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	[illegible]
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	38 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	[illegible]
14 0	Good Bordeaux	[illegible]
15 0	Payne's Medoc	[illegible]
15 0	Breakfast Claret	[illegible]
17 0	Saint Julien	[illegible]
20 0	Batailley	[illegible]
21 0	Beycheville	[illegible]
34 0	Chateau Leoville	[illegible]
34 0	Chateau Langoa	[illegible]
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly re[illegible]	[illegible]

BURGUNDY, S[illegible]

42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	[illegible]
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine	[illegible]

SHERRIES.

	Mark.	Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner [illegible]	[illegible]
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	[illegible]
26 0	C	[illegible]—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0

PORTS.

18 0	One Grape	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0

[illegible]

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy)	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

F. GIESLER & CO.'S DRY CHAMPAGNE
"FOR INDIA" BRAND, FIRST QUALITY.
Rs. 38 per doz. quarts, in good order.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

13th November 1872.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Recent accurate analyses of this Wine have proved it to be one of the purest in the Bombay market.

[See *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th September.]

The Wines associated with it in the order of quality and purity are—One superior at Rs. 30 per dozen, and two inferior at Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 per dozen respectively. This gratifying result shows that D. S. K. & Co.'s efforts to place a pure, wholesome, and cheap Wine within the reach of all have been perfectly successful.

Per dozen Quarts—Rs. 9; Pints—Rs. 5.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BRANDY:—

Brandenburg Frères' Cognac Grand Champagne Très Vieille, Extra Fine	Rs. 65	per Doz.
Do. do. do. Très Vieille, Superfine	„ 35	„
Do. Cognac, No. 1	„ 23	„
Do. do. No. 2	„ 17	„

CLARET:—

Brandenburg Frères'* Grand Vin Chateau Lafite, 1864	„ 30	„
Do.* Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Do.* do. Larose	„ 16	„
Do.* Medoc	„ 12	„
Do.* Pauillac	„ 9	„

WHITE BORDEAUX:—

Brandenburg Frères' Chateau Iquem	„ 23	„
Do.* do. do. Latour	„ 18	„
Do.* do. do. Sauterne	„ 16	„
Do.* Haut Sauternes	„ 13	„

All Wines marked with a star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF ITALIAN WINES.

Nebiolo, fine	1865	Rs. 14	per doz. Quarts
„ superfine	1865	„ 15	„ „
Gattinara	1865	„ 17	„ „
Tokay	1865	„ 16-8	„ „
Brachetto Sparkling	1865	„ 14	„ „
Villa Costa	1867	„ 14-8	„ „
Barolo	1869	„ 10-8	„ „
„ old	1868	„ 15	„ „
Grignolino	1871	„ 14	„ „
Moskato	1871	„ 14-8	„ „
„ old	1868	„ 20	„ „
Montepulciano		„ 20-8	„ „
Moskato Rhine Treb[illegible]		„ 26	„ „
Facon Rhine		„ 15	„ „

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Frères, Bordeaux.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED.
(AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES).

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,
(Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality) Rs. 40 per case of 1 Dozen Quarts; Rs. 42 per case of 2 Dozen Pints.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts.
Hochheimer	„ 24	„ „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36	„ „

CLARETS:—

St. Estephe Medoc	„ 8-8	„ „
Chateau de Franck	„ 12	„ „
Vray Canon	„ 16	„ „

VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 10, 12, and 20 per dozen, quarts.

BRANDY:—

Tricoche & Co., 1866	„ 16	„ „
Ditto 1865	„ 18	„ „
G. Martineau	„ 18	„ „
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	„ 18	„ „
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 20	„ „
Jules Robin & Co.'s P. quality	„ 22	„ „
Ditto ditto P.	„ 24	„ „

BEER:—

Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	„ 5	per doz. qts.

ITALIAN WINES:—

Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	„ 12	per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	„ 12	„ „
Brachetto	„ 12	„ „
Passito Forzato	„ 12	„ „
Moscato Bianco	„ 12	„ „
Barolo	„ 12	„ „
Nebiolo	„ 12	„ „

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—
Carriage Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6.
In small boxes of 24 packets each.

GREEN CHEESE:—
Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

GRUYERE CHEESE (SWISS)—
Weighing from 50 to 60 lbs. each, at 14 as. per lb.

ITALIAN RED WINE—
In Casks containing from 50 to 60 gallons at Rs. 120 per cask.
The same Wine in cases of 1 dozen each, at Rs. 6 per dozen, Rs. 5-8 on taking 10 dozen and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

[illegible]CIAL INTE[illegible]

[illegible]ERE MA[illegible]

			Name	Cash [illegible] per Share.
	Rs.	p. c.		
	all	5 p.ct.	[illegible]	
	all	5 p.ct.	Bom[illegible]	
	all	5 p.ct.	[illegible]	
	100	5 p.ct.	[illegible] at Bo[illegible]	
1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do. [illegible] Ma[illegible]	
	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	200
291	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghae Bank	420 nl.
200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	15 nl.
250	125	3 p.ct	National Bank of India	105
250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

[illegible]ILWAY COMPANIES

218 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
109 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
48 10 1	do.	Ditto	
1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
196 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

[illegible]LAND COMPANIES.

3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,485-90
[illegible]	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	122
[illegible]	[illegible]	3 p.s.	Mazagon Land	890
[illegible]	[illegible]	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	445

[illegible]ESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	2,850	225 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,220
4,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
5 0	all	10 p.ct	Albert King Co.	550
250 3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	290
150 12,000	11,000	5 ps	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200 [illegible]	all	200 p	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
	all	50 p.s	Do. New	415
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co.	[illegible]
100 1,5[illegible]	[illegible]		Carwar Company	1,200 nl.
[illegible] 1,880	al[illegible]		[illegible]aba Press Co.	6,400
[illegible] 9,000	[illegible]		[illegible] Press Co.	3,100 nl.
			[illegible]	8,150
			[illegible]nji Cowasji Press Co.	960
			[illegible] Press Co.	125 nl.
			Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
			Imperial Press Co.	260
			Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
			Prince of Wales Press	2,200
			[illegible]'s Press Co.	210
	[illegible]	135 pc	[illegible] Press Co.	525
1,0[illegible]	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150 2,000	all	Nill	Tinnevelly Press Co.	875
225 2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150 250	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done on Saturday has been very small, owing only to the holders asking an advance of half to one anna per piece on several descriptions of Grey Goods. The small stock of many of these descriptions enable them to assume a firm attitude, but the dealers find it difficult to raise prices in the bazaar, and do not purchase freely. Sales effected by European firms on [illegible] following:—

[illegible]'polams 33 in. 24 yds. 8 lbs. Rs. 2 2 9
32 ,, 24 ,, 2½ ,, ,, 1 12 6
32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 3 0
40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 12 6
40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 12 0

[illegible]TTON.

[illegible]l prices remain generally unaltered, [illegible] following:—

[illegible]nd Bhownuggur .... Rs. 212-14.
,, ... ,, 213
Bhownuggur .... ,, 213
,, ... ,, 215
[illegible]Hinganghat .... ,, 275
,, (dely. 31st Dec.) .... ,, 275

YARNS.

The market continues dull, and prices are a shade weaker. The following sales are reported:—

4,[illegible] lbs. Water No. 20 .... 11½ as. per lb.
4,500 lbs. ,, No. 30 .... 11 as. per lb.
6,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30/60 .... 26¼ as. per lb.

CALCUTTA.—27th November.

The following transactions were reported:—
—In Government Securities:—
4 per cents., small sums at Rs. 101-8.
4½ per cents., at Rs. 103-6.
5½ per cents., at Rs. 109-12 to 109-14.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29th November.

London	Cotton .... Cases	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 10s. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	£1 15s. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 15s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	Venice	£3 15s. (Jan. & Feb. shipt.)
	Trieste	£2 12s. to £3 15s. (Jan. & Feb. shipt.)
	Liverpool	£3 to £3 2s. 6d. (Jan. & Feb. shipt.)
	Havre	£3 2s. 6d. (Jan. & Feb. shipt.)
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta .. Salt		Rs. 4 8 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commanders.	From.
30	Coconada (s)	Cotton	London, Oct. 17.
	Neera (s)	Coburn	Veraval, Nov. 29.
	Assyria (s)	Howell	Calcutta, Nov. 9.
Dc. 1	H. M. S. Lynx	Keats	Muscat, Nov. 23.
	Rinaldo (s)	Walker	London, Oct. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Chalmers	Helps	Rangoon.
	East	Reid	Moulmein.
	Allesdale	Chappel	Tuticorin.
	Alnwick Castle	Yealland	Colombo.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee.
	Calcutta (s)	McIsaac	Coast and Calcutta.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Gueizelar	Coast and Goa.
Dc. 1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Neera, to Aden, Jedda, and Hoodeida.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
16	Sir Hugh Rose	Fischer	Moulmein.
Oct. 19	Ambassador (s)	Williamson	L'verpool.

DEPARTURES.

Meinam (s) ....
Asiatic (s) ....
Edith Warren ....
Eliza A. Kenny ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—30th November.

From Liverpool.

Neera (s), 3 cases brandy, Lawrence & Co.; 1,600 bundles iron hoops, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.; 4 cases steel spindle, Jules, Siegfried & Co.; 80 bundles iron hoops, Bhanjee Kessowjee.

From London.

Gitana, 9 casks hardware, and 3 casks shoe bills, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.; 7 kegs iron nails, Mooljee Mungol.
Tiverton, 50 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sibille.
Alnwick Castle, 1 case wooden mouldings, John S. Elmore & Co.; 150 kegs iron nails, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.; 21 cases paper, Mooljee Luckmedass.
Africa (s), 10 cases cotton thread, T. S. Punnett; 100 casks pale ale, and 50 [illegible] stout, Bouneville and Sibille.
Punjaub (s), 15 cases brandy, [illegible]jee Nusserwanjee Colabawala & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30th November.

For Liverpool.

Tiverton, 100 bales wool, Jeewan Gella; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Damjee.
Khedive (s), 45 bales cotton, Suchoo Khakey; 10 bales hemp, Parmanund Purboodass; 25 bales wool, Liliadhur Govindjee.
China (s), 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.

For London.

Khedive (s), 1 bundle and 23 pieces E. teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 16 pieces E. teeth, A. Khimjee; 250 pieces and 7 bundles, E. teeth, 75 bundles hides, Sukoorbhoy Woosmanjee; 12 bundles hides, R. Russoolbhoy; 35 boxes aloes, H. Goolamhoosen & Co.; 50 cases olibanum, R. Aliraza; 150 pieces E. teeth, R. Geerdhurlall.
China (s), 115 bundles hides, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 bags coffee, Finlay, Muir & Co.

For Hongkong.

Emeu (s), 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales cotton, H. A. Esmall & Co.
Delta (s), 34 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 4 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 10 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee.

For Shanghai.

Delta (s), 27 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 7 chests M. opium, J. Dulsookrey; 14 chests M. opium, Roognath Jugnathdass; 2 chests M. opium, S. Khetseydass.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 30.

Bleckley, Staff Surgeon, Bengal British Medical Service, on duty from Simla.
Webster, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen, on duty, from Belgaum.
Heard, Surgeon, Madras 39th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Bangalore.
Dempster, Staff Surgeon, Bengal British Medical Service, on leave from Mussoorie.
Twiss, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, for England, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—November 30.

Pardal, Lieutenant, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Bellary.
Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Cannanore.
Ffrench, Colonel, Madras 38th Regiment N. I., to join, to Mangalore.

[illegible] for de[illegible] [illegible] 300 to the ryots [illegible] Camp- [illegible]nth

Price—As. [illegible]

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Mails and Passengers from and to [illegible].
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary.
Mil[illegible] Items.
General Articles.
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.
General News:—
Major Tulloch's Drainage and Sewerage Report.
His Excellency the Viceroy at Poona.
The Governor's Departure from Poona.
The Viceroy at Ellora.
After the Viceroy on the Indus.
St. Andrew's Dinner.
The [illegible] Petition to the Viceroy.
The Rao of Kutch.
The Nawab of Jowrah.
The Jam of Nowanuggur.
The Thakore of Bhownuggur.
The Maharajah of Kolapore.
The Nawab of Jinjeera.
The Nawab of Joonaghur.
The Begum of Bhopal.
Arrival of H. M. S. Troopship Crocodile.
Departure of the Troopship Serapis.
Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation.
The Delay of the Mails and Passengers by the s.s. Surat.
Bombay Cotton Crop Report.
Cotton Exports from Bombay.
Alarming Carriage Accident in Church Gate Street.
The Address of the Parsee Community to Lord Northbrook.
Bombay Gun Club.
Bushire News Report.
A New Phase of Christianity.
News-Letters—
M[illegible].
Ra[illegible].
Allahabad.
Topics of the Times—
The Maharajah Scindia's Banquet.
Our Princely Visitors.
The Viceroy's Political Speech.
The "Friend of India."
The Punjab Administration Report.
The Matriculation Examination Objected to.
Is Bombay a Powder Magazine?
Official Gazettes—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Poona Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government [illegible]—Madras Army Orders—Extract from District [illegible].
[illegible] Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.
Shipping—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures—Hoogly: Arrivals and Departures—Madras: Arrival.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Advertisements.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
Military Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.

The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42 0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	,,	24 0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	,,	14 0 0
One Month	*ditto*	,,	5 0 0
One Week	*ditto*	,,	1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy .... ,, 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

ABBOTT—November 24th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of H. E. Abbott, Esq., Tewarrah Factory, of a daughter.

WALKER—November 24th, at 9, Middleton Row, the wife of James G. Walker, Bengal Coal Co., prematurely of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BELLEW—ALLSOPP—November 23rd, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, Mr. Francis Dillon Bellew, to Mary, 2nd daughter of the late Wm. Allsopp, Esq., of Barrackpore.

DEATHS.

DeVERE—November 26th, at the European Lunatic Asylum, Margaret DeVere, the wife of Mr. George DeVere.

FALLE—November 27th, at Calcutta, George Nelson Falle, Esq., 2nd son of the late John Vernon Falle, Esq., librarian of the State's Library, St. Helliers, Jersey, aged 24 years.

HARRISON—November 25th, at No. 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, Alfred Lewis, the youngest and beloved son of Lewis, and Lavinia Mary Harrison, aged 2 years, 4 months, and 13 days.

INCE—November 21st, at Rawulpindee, Amy Madeline, the beloved child of John and Katie Ince, aged 3 months, 3 weeks, and 3 days.

WALKER—November 26th, at 9, Middleton Row, Eliza Stewart Lawson, wife of James G. Walker, Bengal Coal Co., aged 39 years.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872.

The death of Sir Donald Macleod, which is announced in our telegraphic intelligence, will be received with painful interest in India. No one knew this country better, or loved it more. Besides being an able and successful administrator, he was an accomplished Oriental scholar and full of sympathy for all kinds of moral and intellectual progress. One of the ablest of the Lieutenants of Lord Lawrence, and a Bengal Civilian of the highest repute, he first distinguished himself as an administrative Chief in the Central Provinces, and his Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, which he held up to his return to England in 1870, was ably conducted. At home the weakness of his voice prevented him from taking a public part in the conduct of affairs, but in many other ways he continued to be useful to this country. His successor in the Punjab, Sir Henry Durand, may also be said to have been crushed to death, by the elephant on which he was riding trying to pass through a gateway, at Tonk, too narrow for the howdah. It is strange that two successive rulers of that province should thus have met with cruel accidental deaths, if we can say that Sir Henry Durand's death was accidental in the ordinary sense of the word.

The death of Horace Greeley, which is also announced in the telegraphic intelligence, is a sad close to his aspirations to the Chief Magistrateship of his country. The labour and excitement of the Presidential canvass, and, perhaps, the disappointment in which it resulted, may well have told, after the sustaining excitement was over, with crushing effect upon a man of his years. He started in the struggle for the Presidentship, with great prospects of success, and he hoped to carry his old friends and associates along with him, but these soon fell away, and even the negroes, for whom he had done so much, opposed his candidature almost to a man. He has, however, fought a long and good day's fight, and the same may be said of Sir Donald Macleod. Both were

ORIENTA[illegible] BA[illegible] CORPO[illegible]ON.
Incorp[illegible] by R[illegible] Charter.
The Current Rates of Ex[illegible]
On London at 6 months' sight [illegible]
,, 3 do. [illegible]

[illegible] der [illegible] in de[illegible] ent [illegible] ers in Elementary History and [illegible] still in existence and has hardihood enough to defend the examination paper which we published on Saturday last. Indeed, nothing less was to be expected; for the *cornea fibra* of such an examiner can stand a good deal of playing upon, and we are obliged to Mr. Nugent for giving us another opportunity of striking from it such music as horny heartstrings can yield.

We must protest, however, against the supposition with which our correspondent commences his letter, that the Editor of a journal must necessarily have the best of it in a controversy which is conducted in his own columns. This is a very frequent and convenient shelter had recourse to by people who are in the wrong, but it is surely a place of shelter not unlike that which satisfies the ostrich; for if a controversialist is in the right, and is allowed to express himself in the columns of a newspaper, the view taken by that paper cannot in the least prevent him from establishing his cause before the public. If Mr. Nugent really believes, as he says, that "there is no "more useless and unprofitable an undertaking" than such a controversy, why does he enter into one with us? This tends to prove that the insanity to which he pleads guilty is not of quite such a temporary nature as he would have our readers believe.

Another proof of confusion of mind is his assertion that he must lose the controversial game because, besides the above reason, we are "supported by the strong educational mission-"ary and schoolmaster interests." Passing the illogical tautology of such a phrase, we may ask what either we or the public have to do, in this matter, with missionary or schoolmaster interests. We have not been influenced by these interests in the slightest degree, nor have they even been brought to bear upon us in any way. A former Vice-chancellor of the University, acting for others who were neither missionaries nor schoolmasters, called the attention of the Syndicate to this matter, but we held no communication with him upon the subject, and spoke about it only with a Professor of a Government College after our article on the subject was written. Mr. Nugent is quite wrong and unjustified in his repeated references to missionaries in this matter. If they and experienced "schoolmasters" condemn his paper, they do so in common with experienced examiners who are connected neither with church nor school, with Government Professors whose personal interest it is to keep down the number of matriculated students and to keep up a high matriculation standard, and with distinguished members of his own service. As to the public, we need scarcely say that schoolmasters and missionaries form only a small portion of that body, and cannot overrule its decision. If our correspondent is engaged, as he alleges he is engaged, in what "must necessarily "be a losing game," he may be assured that it is only because he is attempting more than he has any right to accomplish; but, at the same time, as he foresees the result, we do not wonder at his looking out for soft planks on which to fall, or rather on which to throw himself down.

We find we were in error in stating that any proposal was made in the Syndicate for annulling the Matriculation Examination. It seems—the more's the pity!—that it is not in the power of the Syndicate to do so, and its attention was only called to the examination paper in Elementary History and Geography, with the view of seeing what could be done, and of guarding against the future. The fact that the Syndicate is powerless in such a case and, as we fear, in the case where the candidates have known beforehand what questions would be put to them, only shows how careful examiners should be both in drawing up their papers and in preventing the contents of these papers from being prematurely divulged.

All these matters, however, are merely preliminary to the real question at issue—the character of this year's examination paper in Elementary History and Geography. Our readers have had an opportunity of judging that paper for themselves, and we venture to say that the mere publication of it was the most powerful argument we could have used in condemnation of it. It is not likely that anything which Mr. Nugent has to say in defence will alter the opinion which has been formed of it. Not before forming an opinion of it, but before writing on it, we did look at two of the examination papers on the same subject in preceding years, and found they were much easier than the one under comment. The fact that our correspondent does not see that only indicates another phase of mental confusion; but if all the five years' papers were extravagantly hard, that would be a poor excuse for this year's one being so. We beg to assure the two examiners that we criticised their paper not in the remotest degree because they were civilians, but simply because their paper seemed extravagant, and it came into our hands when the examinations were going on and the subject was exciting interest, whereas in other cases which may have deserved severe comment, we did not see the papers till months after the examinations had taken place.

The supposed logical conclusion which is drawn from the second paragraph of our article may convince any one that logic is not Mr. Nugent's forte. It is obvious that in putting questions to test the elementary knowledge of any subject, the examiner should take into consideration the extent of the field and should not expect the student to have countless details in his mind. He should also separate that which is elementary from that which is not. If a million of questions might be put with almost equal reason on the subject in hand, a judicious examiner would adjust his paper with reference to that fact. That is all we said in our second paragraph, with the addition that, in this case, there had been no such proper adjustment, and for saying so we are accused of having laid down a principle which would prevent any questions being put at all!

The only passage in our correspondent's letter which has even the appearance of being at all to the point is that in which he mentions that, as a matter of fact, the great majority of the candidates for the matriculation examination, who have "satisfied "the test of the English paper," have answered—at considerable length and with fair accuracy—most of the questions in Elementary History and Geography. There is some more mental confusion here, for it is difficult to see what Mr. Nugent means by satisfying "the test "of the English paper," and he really gives no indication as to how many of nearly a thousand candidates have got the requisite number of marks for the paper on Elementary History and Geography. If he means that a considerable portion have passed on that paper, then we say, for reasons to be presently given, that proves nothing whatever in regard to the point in dispute. Mr. Nugent himself states in his letter to us that "owing "to the carelessness of some of the subordinate "University officials, some of the candidates had "been placed in a position to know exactly the "contents of one—*if not more*—of the papers "which were subsequently to be set." We are sorry to observe here another indication of that mental confusion to which we have before alluded, for how is it possible that the carelessness of subordinate University officials could disclose beforehand "the contents of one of the papers "which were subsequently to be set?" Had Miss Heller been looking beforehand into the minds of the examiners and perceiving questions "which were subsequently to be set?" It is very convenient for a Secretary to Government to throw the blame of this scandal on University officials, but common rumour ascribes the fault to the Government Central Press, which has been established by way of providing for greater secresy and preventing the disclosure of subsequent things. But the important point to notice is that if "*some* of the "candidates" have been placed in a position to know exactly the contents "of one—if not "more"—of the examination papers this year, it is highly probable that some more of them may have been in a position to know exactly beforehand the contents of the paper on Elementary History and Geography. Besides the Government Press and the subordinate University officials, there is our new school of sharp and [illegible]e look-[illegible] to examin[illegible] [illegible] by selling [illegible] examiners [illegible] [illegible]ndid [illegible] [illegible]ally co[illegible] [illegible], unwittingly, to afford their se[illegible] [illegible]urity of seeing their M.S., but the [illegible] so cunning that it is very difficu[illegible] things from their knowledge even b[illegible] and keys. Therefore, we are incl[illegible] that if a number of students have [illegible] pretty fully the matriculation pap[illegible] in Elementary History and Geogr[illegible] chiefly goes to prove that they knew [illegible]y were about, in the sense of having know[illegible] hand what questions would be put. Be[illegible] it is notorious that examiners are to be found who, while they put absurdly difficult papers, are just as absurdly lenient in estimating the number of marks. And again, notwithstanding Mr. Nugent's sneers at schoolmasters, we do attach some value to the experience of the best educationalists of this Presidency, and they are of opinion that, as the Matriculation Examination is conducted, they cannot depend on their very best scholars being able to pass it and to obtain the benefits of a Collegiate education. On these and other grounds we must decline to be at all guided in our estimate of this year's examination paper on Elementary History and Geography by the number of candidates who may have passed that examination. The paper itself and the regulations for the examination afford the only grounds for safe judgment upon it.

We have adopted the judicious plan which Mr. Nugent has set for himself rather than subsequently followed, of avoiding entering into the discussion of details. It would seem to be impossible to refer to an individual in his public capacity or simply to bring any subject into the light without being accused of personality and acrimony; but we would respectfully suggest to our correspondent that, perhaps, the fault really lies in the individuals and in the subjects. And we would beg of Mr. Nugent to lay aside the vain imagination that when a civilian is criticised, it is because he belongs to the Civil Service. Nothing was further from our thoughts in this case; and if we have any satisfaction in attacking "the twice born," it is only because they are worthy of our steel, and do not take refuge in cowardly silence, or mean underground detraction, but do make a fight of it, even if, in such circumstances, the more judicious "articles "of export" among them do keep an eye upon the soft planks in their neighbourhood.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The mystery attending the atrocious poisoning of the DeGa family and their relatives appears to be as far as ever from elucidation. A reward of Rs. 1,500 has been offered for the discovery of the cooly who took the two bundles of medicated cakes to the house at Grant Road, but with no success. The Coroner holds his fourth sitting to-morrow. The evidence hitherto taken is curious in regard to the manners and customs of the class to which the victims belonged, such as the fact of two brothers living under the same roof and eating at the same table for four years without speaking; the intimacy and, so to speak, equality of Portuguese master and native servants who talk and laugh together with death in the house; the extraordinary appetite for sweetmeats which never deserts a Eurasian at any age or in any condition of life. It is possible that a Portuguese lawyer would be more successful in obtaining fresh clues, or working out those already obtained than Dr. Hewlett and the European attornies and police engaged in the investigation; for the inner life of many Eurasian families is as much a sealed book to us as that of the harem or the zenana.

We are informed that the Maharajah of Puttiala has offered a scholarship in perpetuity of Rs. 2,000 annually, besides passage-money amounting to Rs. 3,000, to cover the expenses of the journey to and from England, of any selected candidate from the Punjab who may be desirous of competing in the Civil Service Examination in England. This will enable one student from the Punjab to go to England every third year to compete for the Civil Service. The following is a draft of the rules relating to the scholarship laid down by the Maharaja:—

(*a*) The scholarship will be called the *Puttiala Civil Service Scholarship.*

(*b*) The candidate will have to prosecute his studies in England for three years.

(*c*) He should be 18 years old or under.

(*d*) He will receive a scholarship of Rs. 2,000 a year as maintenance allowance during his stay in England, besides Rs. 3,000 for his passage there and back.

(*e*) The money will be placed in the hands of the Punjab University, with whom the selection of the candidates will also rest, subject to the approval of the Maharaja.

(*f*) Care will be taken in the selection to give the preference to students of high birth.

H. H. of Puttiala spends his spare cash in a right royal and patriotic manner, and this is one of the best things he has done. If the system of competitive examination is to endure, it is to be hoped that other rulers over vigorous martial races will follow the noble example of this enlightened prince. The preference given to gentle birth is true policy in a country like this, and has already to some extent been shown by the Government of India. We hope that Puttiala will find his first selection very high in the competition. There is no reason why he should not be so, if gentle blood can be found coupled with the sound elementary education which every well born young man of eighteen ought to possess. The ordinary students of the Punjab University are as superior to those of the Calcutta University in intellectual capacity as they are in manly vigour, veracity and gentlemanly breeding.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

DEATH OF SIR DONALD MACLEOD.

DEATH OF Mr. HORACE GREELY.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

LONDON, 29th Nov., 8-40 p.m.

Sir Donald Macleod was crushed to death to-day on the Metropolitan Railway.

LONDON, 29th Nov.

In the case of Mr. Hepworth Dixon *versus* the *Pall Mall Gazette* for libel, in charging him with compiling obscene literature and a trumped up account of his travels, a verdict has been given in favour of the plaintiff, with damages of one farthing.

Parliament will assemble again on the 6th February.

Chief Justice Boville is seriously indisposed.

LONDON, 30th Nov.

Serjeant Bates, bearing the American flag, has completed his march from Gretna to London unmolested. He visited Guildhall to-day and delivered an appropriate speech to great crowds.

Obituary—Mr. Horace Greely.

LONDON, 30th Nov.

The Earl of Zetland has been created a Knight of the Order of the Garter.

PARIS, 29th Nov.

The National Assembly to-day, after a long and animated debate, adopted the counter-resolution of the Government by 370 against 334 votes.

PARIS, 1st Dec.

After an acrimonious debate in the National Assembly relative to the encouraging addresses sent to M. Thiers, a general motion, declaring the addresses illegal, has been adopted by 305 votes against 299.

There is the gloomiest foreboding respecting the future.

The Home Minister has resigned, and it is thought impossib[illegible] [illegible]ers to govern.

LIVERPOOL W[illegible] [illegible]OTTON.

[illegible]LONDON, 2[illegible]

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton...		80,000 B.	
,, ,, ,,	Surats...	20,000	,,
Actual Stock of Cotton...		420,000	,,
,, ,, ,,	Surats...	284,000	,,
Total Weeks Imports of Cotton.		67,000	,,
,, ,, ,,	Surats.	11,000	,,

LONDON, 29th Nov., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera, 6 15/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings .... 7s. 10½d.
8¼ lbs. do. .... 9s. 3d.
40s. Mule Twist .... 1s. 2¼d.

LONDON, 30th Nov.

Departure for Bombay—Berar on 26th November.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 6 15/16d.

There is a revival of the demand for bullion for Germany.

Bar Silver .... 5s. 5¾d.
Consols for account .... 92¾d.
Total coin in the Bank of France........ £ 31,625,000.
,, Notes ,, ,, ... £105,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 95½.
4½ do. do. .... 98.
5½ do. do. .... 105½.
Oriental Bank shares £42
Chartered ,, ,, ... £14-10
Do. Mercantile shares £23

Up to the hour of going to press no intelligence has been received of the P. & O. steamer Orissa with the European mails. She left Aden at 5 p.m. on the 22nd ultimo, about fourteen hours later than the China, which brought the last mail. No fears are entertained for her safety, as she must have had fair weather. She is not one of the fast fleet, and besides is known to have a very foul bottom, which will reduce her speed by some 1½ knots. This however would not alone account for her non-arrival up to Sunday night, and it is thought that something must have gone wrong with her machinery.

Sir W. Muir returns to Allahabad on the 4th of December, to be ready to meet the Viceroy.

The names of Mr. H. D. Sandeman and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kanhailal De have been added to the Committee for making arrangements for the Kensington Exhibition of 1873.

There was a delay of about a couple of hours in the arrival of the Calcutta Dawk on Saturday in consequence of an engine getting out of order on the line somewhere near Egutpoora.

On 28th Lord Northbrook passed through Bhosawul, where he partook of dinner on his way to Nagpore and Kamptee, at which places he was to have held levees on 29th and 30th ult.

At Ellora, after visiting the wonderful caves, their Excellencies and company were magnificently entertained in camp by Sir Salar Jung on behalf of his sovereign the Nizam, a splendid banquet being followed by a unique display of fireworks.

During October 467 bales of cotton, weighing 183,008 lbs., and valued at Rs. 56,635, were exported from Kurrachee to foreign or external ports. In addition to the above, 378 bales, weighing 154,280 lbs., valued at Rs. 43,025, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

Three days, the 29th and 30th of November and the 9th of December, have been proclaimed as public holidays in the Central Provinces in honour of the visit of the Viceroy, and the Chief Commissioner has invited all officers who can be spared from their duty to be present either at Nagpore or Jubulpore.

The *Madras Athenæum* learns that it takes three or four hours at least before a telegram from the Master Attendant's Office to the Observatory can be answered, and the reply received by the Master Attendant. This is a sad state of affairs, and can only be remedied by a wire being laid directly between the Observatory and the Master Attendant's Office. The laying of such a wire has been long in contemplation, but the "how not to do it" official system seems to prevail to a great extent in the Madras Presidency.

We extract the following from the *Pioneer*. We are anxious to know what the Viceroy could be doing at Jubbulpore on 28th, or how on earth he can have managed it in the time. We can only suppose the date should have been Nandgaum.

(*Special Telegram for the Pioneer.*)

Jubbulpore, 28th November 1872.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived here this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Ellora, having visited the fortress of Dowlatabad on the return journey. After tiffin a special train left for Nagpore. The Viceroy dines at Bhosawul this evening. The Governor of Bombay arrived earlier in the day and accompanied the Viceroy to Nagpore.

The British Indian Association of Raneemody Gully, Calcutta, have forwarded an address to Mr. Fawcett, thanking him for making a speciality of Indian Finance, and another to the Mayor of Brighton acknowledging the immense services the electors of that very radical borough have conferred upon this country in electing Mr. Fawcett for their representative in Parliament. It remains to be seen how the Mayor will reply to this communication. Perhaps he will remember that the last time Mr. Fawcett met his constituents he made not the least allusion to India in the course of a long political harangue. The Baboos seem to have forgotten that trifling omission.

The *Madras Times* says the Pope has given the Irish Clergy a piece of his mind. A short time ago Cardinal Cullen went to Rome on a mission to His Holiness to urge him to take some steps on behalf of the Catholic clergy of Galway, who, he reported, were suffering from persecution:—"The Pope, who always blames the Radical excesses of the laity and the clergy of Ireland, peremptorily rejected Cardinal Cullen's proposal, and told him that he observed with regret that the Irish clergy only obeyed his instructions when they could turn them to good account, but willingly disobeyed them when called upon to sacrifice their passions to the commands of his Holiness." We think his Holiness is pretty near the truth.

The *Madras Mail* has an article headed "Intimidation Extraordinary." This appears to be a case in which Lord Hobart might advantageously interfere for the protection of his officers. Captain Wood's pony was seized by the bridle by a contractor whom that officer had dismissed for bad work; he was surrounded by a mob of 70 or 80 men, whose murderous intentions were only qualified by Captain Wood producing a revolver. They thus kept him in the sun for two hours in virtual imprisonment and in fear for his life. The rioters are sentenced to imprisonment. The ringleader, the contractor, gets fined Rs. 500 and twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. That would seem to be light enough, but no; on appeal Mr. Sharpe reduced the twelve months' rigorous imprisonment to three. Pray why, Mr. Sharpe?

We regret to learn that the British ship Hurkaru was wrecked on the 23th at a place called Allamparva, about 28 miles about Pondicherry. This was the only one of the five ships lying in the Madras Roads which obeyed the Master Attendant's signal to "cut and slip" on Friday, 22nd. The crew, including the captain who telegraphed the news, consisted of about 16 hands, and there were about 30 coolies on board besides. It is not yet known to us if lives were lost. The vessel had on board a large and valuable export cargo, of which the captain thinks a portion may come ashore—but about the crew and the coolies? On Friday last, 29th, it was apprehended that a severe gale would pass over Madras and every preparation was made to deal with a cyclone. At noon the wind subsided but not before considerable damage was done by wind and flood together. Night trains have been discontinued between Madras and Jollarpett, but the line was reported all right up to Friday, though trains were delayed by stress of weather.

MILITARY ITEM.

No. 4 Company of H. M's. 1-21st Fusiliers left for Trichinopoly last night, 25th, and No. 8 proceeds to the same destination this day. The remainder of the regiment goes to Madras about the 2nd or 3rd December.—*Bangalore Herald.*

[illegible]ICULA[illegible]

[illegible]NA[illegible]ON.

[illegible]OF THE "BOMBAY GAZE[illegible]."

[illegible] a [illegible] article, over a column in [illegible] issue of this day, you have been pleased, [illegible] brief expression of regret at our temporary insanity, to hold up to ridicule and to reprobation my colleague, Mr. Campbell, and me for the paper set by us for [illegible] year's Matriculation examination. I have no intention of replying or of attempting to reply in [illegible] the arguments advanced by you at considerable length and with no slight acerbity, partly because it is no portion of my duty to do so, and partly because I am well aware that there is no more useless and unprofitable an undertaking than entering into a controversy with an editor in the columns of his own journal. I feel, moreover, that the difficulty is increased by the fact that you enjoy the unusual advantage on this occasion of having an enthusiastic ally in your Eurasian daily contemporary and of being supported by the strong educational, missionary, and schoolmaster interests. Under all these circumstances contending with you on your own ground, must necessarily be a losing game.

You will, perhaps, however, in fairness, permit me to make two or three remarks on some of the observations contained in your leader. I have not the honour to belong to that distinguished body "the Syndicate of the University," and am therefore unable positively to affirm or to contradict the truth of your statement that "proposals have been made them for annulling the Matriculation examination of this year in so far as it turned upon the Elementary History and Geography paper." That such a palpably absurd proposal should have been made is, I think, improbable in the last degree, but if made, I may without hesitation say that it must have been promptly negatived. The maker of such a proposal must, to employ your own expression, be "bereft of that judgment and good sense which most people are supposed to possess," but fortunately all the members of the Syndicate are not in that unpleasant predicament. In order to relieve the minds of the 800 candidates, their friends, relatives, and teachers, I may, I believe with confidence, state that there is not the remotest chance of the examination being annulled in consequence of this paper, and furthermore, that no rational human being would ever have imagined for a moment that there was the slightest prospect of such an event. If annulled at all, the examination might have been annulled because, owing to the carelessness of some of the subordinate University officials, some of the candidates had been placed in a position to know exactly beforehand the contents of one—if not more—of the papers which were subsequently to be set.

You are pleased to describe the Elementary History and Geography paper as being "most formidable" on account both of its intrinsic difficulty and of its length. If, however, before giving your opinion so publicly and so forcibly on the question, you had taken the trouble to look through the papers on the same subject which have been set during the last five years, you would probably have discovered that whether formidable or not (and on this point of course different persons may entertain varying views), this year's paper was neither longer nor more difficult than the average of its predecessors, and this fact alone might possibly have had some effect upon your mind and led you to hesitate before lending the powerful assistance of your journal to a personal attack upon two examiners, whose main fault in the eyes of many probably is that they are Civilians and not missionaries or persons connected with any educational institution. If, as I hold, this year's paper is not a whit more difficult, more abstruse, or more lengthy than the ordinary run of the papers set in preceding years, I fail to perceive the reason why it and its luckless parents should be singled out for an attack made with all the acrimony and personality for which the *Bombay Gazette* is conspicuous.

I have no desire to discuss with you the merits of each question *seriatim*, but would merely remark that if the argument advanced in the second paragraph of your article were carried out to its logical conclusion, no candidate could be asked to draw a map, to give a short account of any celebrated personage, to furnish a sketch of any great historical event, to state the scene and the result of any important war, or in fact to answer any question in history and geography. Your contention, as far as I can understand it, seems to be that no candidate for Matriculation should be asked any particular question because in place of it he might be asked one of ten thousand other questions, and he could not reasonably be supposed to know the answers to all. The idea is doubtless both novel and ingenious, but if adopted, it would put an end to examinations altogether.

The arithmetical argument contained in your third paragraph is sufficiently met by the statement that as a matter of fact the great majority of the candidates who have satisfied the test of the English paper have accomplished what to you appears an impossibility and have apparently without any miraculous intervention of Providence answered—and at considerable length and on the whole with fair accuracy—most of the questions in the paper which you assail so vigorously. Not a few have answered every question. I may also observe that by a curious accident the questions to which you take the most marked objection are those which have been best answered, and are also those which with very rare exceptions every candidate has answered. These facts, I think, fully dispose of your criticisms on this point, and of the painfully elaborate calculations as to the minimum amount of time required to answer the paper in full or to obtain the qualifying number of marks. It is of course possible that a man might devote two hours, or for that matter, two days or two weeks to writing an exhaustive answer to any one of the six history questions; but an examiner in setting a paper looks rather to probabilities than to mere possibilities, and takes it for granted that the men whom he has to examine are not utterly devoid of common sense and will not to attempt to write voluminous essays when only asked to give a sketch or a short account. I notice that you consider that a full hour would be needed to answer a simple question, asking what are the principal cotton producing countries and what are the chief articles of export of four specified countries. I am at a loss to conceive the circumstances under which such a question could occupy any man's temper a whole hour. You dispose airily of a portion of this question by remarking that "the chief articles of export of Scotland are pushing and presumptuous young men." If missionaries, whiskey and infallible editors had been included in the catalogue of Scotland's exports, I should have felt inclined to give half marks for the answer.

The number of the successful candidates when the result of the examination is published will, I trust, cause you to doubt the justice of your condemnation of the History and Geography paper and its authors. In the meantime I hope to be able "to endure the reprobation" which you, perhaps for inadequate reasons, doubt not will be shown to me by the Bombay University and the Service to which I belong—a Service which, whatever may be its faults, is not in the habit of condemning a man unheard, or of being led away by the one-sidedness of an article even in the *Bombay Gazette.*—I remain, &c.,

JOHN NUGENT, C.S.

Bombay, 30th November.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT ELLORA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Ellora, Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Since I wrote to you from Nandgaum I have had a variety of experiences, and as it seems to be the practice in regard to "specials" that they interweave incidents affecting themselves with the matters upon which they are deputed to report, I may mention one or two of them. There being no hotel at Nandgaum that I am aware of, I passed the night in a railway carriage, not having the good fortune to be one of the favoured mortals for whom arrangements were made to set off with the Viceroy on Tuesday night for the camp at Teroda. The night, as compared with Bombay nocturnal hours, was piercingly cold, but I shall omit the details of my arduous attempts to make the most of the thin rug which I happened to have with me, since these would only awaken shivery recollections. I was roused at three o'clock, just when, it appeared to me, I had been acclimatized and could sleep for four-and-twenty hours on end. "Sahib, sahib!—teen clock, Sahib!" were the accents, dropping from a boy who knows a little English, which startled me, and as the night was too dark for me to see my servant, even though he had matched his English with a white face, I fain would have believed that I had been dreaming and might renew my sleep; but a repetition of the "Sahib, Sahib," with the addition of "dak gharry tyar hai," decided the question, and up I got, in due time finding myself, buttoned to the throat, sitting beside a Hindoo Jehu whose duty it was to start for Aurungabad with Her Majesty's mails. A shout, a crack of the whip, and a plunge by the two little Deccanee tats who drove our ancient-looking car, and we were off! The morning was doubtless beautiful—the stars brighter than all the diamonds that ever glittered in a Rajah's puggree, sparkling in a deep blue sky, and the moon, a lovely crescent high in the east, shining with a stedfast beauty that nothing but a slice of the sun suspended in darkness could imitate successfully. But if your nose appears to you to be threatened with frost-bite, and your feet and hands to be cramped with cold, other feelings than admiration for the æsthetic are paramount, and I was in such a humour that I could only compare the stars and the moon to disagreeable bits of icicles of different sizes. The road was pretty good, and the ponies spun along very merrily, doing the first ten miles under an hour. While they were being taken out, I had an opportunity of walking for two or three minutes and doing what I trust the *Bombay Gazette* will always do—keep up the "circulation." The scene was very strange, and not unlike what some people may have seen in bits of the Scotch or Irish Highlands when gipsies are about. Fires were burning in clear places between the shrubs, and the flames not only made shadow-ground for the little trees, but flickered over the faces of groups of men and women who were sitting as close to the heat as they could get. At some distance off, a hobbled horse might be seen, with a pariah or two in his vicinity. But the fresh tats are ready, and though they are a little stiff at first, and do not spin down this hill and up that one with the vigour that characterised their predecessors, a crack or two of the Hindoo's whip and sundry pokes with the handle of it, warm them to their work, and away they dash like furies. Past

[illegible] [illegible]dous rate, wh[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thin iron rail th[illegible] side the driver's [illegible] [illegible] twelve miles were done with [illegible] [illegible] —good work up-hill and down-hill [illegible] [illegible]ered. We drew up at Teroda, and here [illegible] the sun [illegible] just elbowing his way to the front, [illegible] the chill breezes of the night before him, [illegible] of something unique as well as surprising [illegible] right of the road, a great mud fortification [illegible] a semi-ruined gate suspended on brick pillars, [illegible] in, demanded attention. Natives (most of [illegible] appeared to be Arabs) crowded on the earthy [illegible] some hung on to the archway of the [illegible] number stood outside with folded arms [illegible] front of them. Following their eyes, I [illegible] whose snowy canvas was rosy on the side [illegible] the dawn, while the other was deep in shade; [illegible] footmen and horsemen were moving about [illegible] were gleaming, artillery men were pulling their [illegible] into position, and there arose the hum of many [illegible] it needed no soothsayer to indicate that I [illegible] vicinity of the Viceroy's camp, and that [illegible] was up and doing. Of course the "fortifi[illegible]" belonged to the city or town (I do not know [illegible]) Teroda, and I was subsequently told that [illegible] great services of the Hyderabad Conting[illegible] making of these rude walls perfectly use[illegible] thundering at them, but by destroying [illegible] their existence, the marauding Rohillas, [illegible] service of some Deccan chiefs, looted villages [illegible] they could not get their pay. But hark! [illegible] gun—there is another!—and, speaking of the Hyderabad Contingent, there they go! dashing along the road to the place where I am standing, the [illegible] the natives (who cannot understand why a respectable-looking European should not be among the burra logue in the camp at that time of the morning), and of two inquisitive hump-necked calves, who insist upon putting their damp noses into my great coat pockets. His Excellency the Viceroy has left the camp and is already on his way to Ellora, and the cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent are the escort of the Viceregal carriage, in which, as it passes me at a swinging pace drawn by four large artillery horses, I notice their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, and Captain Biddulph. A sowar rides on one side of the carriage and a European sword-carrying gentleman in long hat and black coat on the other, and when the succeeding [illegible] passed, more carriages come on, and then [illegible] baggage tongas. The dust that they raise is something enormous, and looking to the road taken by the Viceroy, he appears, carriages, horses, cavalry, and all, to have been transported out of sight in a whirlwind. The tats in my humble conveyance are ready now, and they dash into the clouds in a heroic and hang-the-consequences sort of style which soon sees us in front of the baggage tongas. The road was sprinkled with members of the cavalry, and places which before had been exceedingly bad had been newly repaired, so that Sir Salar Jung had evidently made every precaution to make Lord Northbrook's trip one of comfort as well as safety. I may say here that when the Viceroy arrived at Teroda on Tuesday night, he was received by Sir Salar, who entertained him and those accompanying him at dinner, and that at half-past four on the following morning His Excellency the Nawab left for Ellora, there to make preparations for the fit reception of his guests. Well, to return to our sheep—that is, my journey. The pair of tats we had got this time were splendid goers, and the next stage—a long one, was got over very quickly—so quickly, that one had scarcely time to notice the groups of Arab shikars that passed us on the road with strange and ancient looking guns over their shoulders, nor the plodding camels, which, nose in air, always seemed to me to be looking at our tonga over their spectacles. We went through several rivers, which, although low enough now, must yet be all but impossible of passage in the rains, and I was glad to observe that the Nizam's Government were constructing new roads and throwing bridges over the stream-beds—an improvement which will be appreciated by every person who has occasion to travel either to see the caves at Ellora, the tombs at Aurungabad, or the wonderful fortress of Dowlatabad. The next stage we had to stop at was Deogaum, a busy-looking little place with a large temple in a compound, and a fine pucka built looking house a little way off. The people were, of course, turned out to see me, but as soon as they found out I was not with the Viceroy's party, and that I had come by such an ordinary conveyance as a dak tonga, I fell in their estimation immensely—so much for the composition of popularity. The next stage was Pimpulgaum—fifteen miles from Dowlatabad—and here I alighted, expecting to find a tonga, or a bullock hackery, or something which would take me on to Ellora. Nothing, however, could be obtained at the tappal, and I despatched my boy to the gaum to bring me a conveyance; but he came back with the same story—nothing to be had—the Nawab had employed everything with a wheel for miles around for the purpose of bringing along the Viceroy's train. Here was a fix. The sun was now well up, the road was bare of trees, and there was no chance of getting shelter, while Ellora was ten miles off! I noticed a camp of native cavalry some distance away, and I entertained hopes that "it would be all right yet," so I sent off my boy to see whether he could obtain a horse or tatoo of any description. When he returned, he was accompanied by two sowars in undress. My boy said he could get nothing, and what the men with him wanted I could not imagine. They at first treated me with some respect, then they became more familiar, and on learning that I was only a chaap-wallah, and that I had not come with the sirkar-logue, they grew downright impertinent, and I now felt keenly what Englishmen might expect if natives only imagined that they had got them in their power. I have been asked my name and profession by these fellows. I winced a little when they intimated that it would give them pleasure if I would tell them my business at Ellora—but, hang it! it was too much for your correspondent to have these fellows touch his pockets, and be requested to tell them all that they contained, and accordingly I drew the line there, and asked them what they meant and ordered them to "jao"—which they did. I then went and saw the jemadar, who was smoking his hookah in a tent, and while I was negotiating with him about getting a miserable, knock-kneed little tat which he had to spare, I was surrounded by native soldiers, all in undress, who indulged in their little chaff at my expense. I never felt my blood hotter in my life, but I had to grin and bear it, and above all try to get the tat, which would at least save me from walking the whole way to Ellora. The jemadar yielded and gave the tat on the condition that I should pay something or other, and I gave him my salaams and mounted the shabby little beast which fell to my lot in consequence of not being a Captain or somebody with something to do with the Viceroy. Perhaps I had gone about two miles, and was thinking of dismounting and walking, when two tongas came up. I asked the occupant of the first one for a lift, and he at once gave it, for which piece of civility your correspondent makes due acknowledgment to Captain Dobbs. Had I not got it, I am afraid that I could not have reached Ellora in less than three or four hours, and even then with extreme difficulty. The roads were very dusty, but I nevertheless enjoyed the drive, since it took me through a quaint Deccan town, full of queer houses jutting upon the roads, of temples, and of loop-holed brick fortifications which, though rude now, must have been thought something of in the days of Aurungzebe. Just before we came to the caves, we passed a grove which was studded with temples and mausoleums of departed Mussulmans, and I observed in front of one temple a tank with strongly built walls and a picturesque ghat crowded with drawers of water or worshippers. At last we reached the Caves, whose dark mouths yawned in the mountain's sides. The tonga was not allowed to proceed up the Ghaut because we were told the Viceroy and his retinue were coming down on their way to visit the Caves. Soon I noticed, coming slowly winding down the hill, an elephant, whose huge back bore an apparatus like a gig without wheels, which was occupied by Captain Baring and another gentleman. Then some horsemen appeared, and then another elephant bearing His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Viceroy was one of the horsemen, and near him rode Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, who bestrode "Piccadilly," one of the favourite horses of Lord Mayo, whose stud, for the most part, has fallen into the hands of Sir Salar Jung. Horsemen of the Hyderabad Contingent were in the escort, and altogether that group—horsemen, elephants, soldiers—as it came down the mountain from Roza in the bright sunlight, was one which was exceedingly pretty. At the part of road which overhangs the Kyloss Cave, the party were received by Dr. Bhau Daji, who had come from Bombay at the special invitation of Sir Salar Jung to perform the somewhat onerous duty of "guide, philosopher, and friend" in respect of those wonderful monuments of human industry and ingenuity, the Ellora Caves. The learned savan, looking with his flowing robes and long white staff, like the orthodox magician with which novelists delight to strike the fancy, led the way to the "Carpenter's Cave," said to be so called because it was hewn by a member of that profession, and the curious attitude of a number of the sculptured figures, which appear to be holding the thumb as if it had been hurt, is explained by the Brahmins in this way, that when making the cave the carpenter cut his thumb and grasped it to stop the bleeding, and these sculptures are meant to represent his action. The Cave is what is called a Buddhist Chaitya Cave, and is curiously arched, the stone being worked into a roll like what is generally seen in corrugated iron. In many respects the Carpenter's Cave bears a resemblance to an ordinary Roman Catholic Church. There is the choir—a nave, and side aisles, and an apsidal roof at one end, overarching a round tope or sthupe, which the Buddhists held as an object of adoration, might well represent the place under which the altar is generally placed. There may also be something in the similarity of the words "Chaitye" and "Church." In front of this tope there is a figure of "Buddh," sitting as an ascetic, propounding the Law or Dharma. The figure is colossal, and the top of the head is worth remarking, the hair being expressed by little beads of stone which give it a curly appearance. The carvings on the pillars in the aisles are very beautiful, as also are those above the entrance, representing some great shikarring expedition. His Excellency viewed this cave with great interest, and was certainly a good listener to the running interpretations of the learned doctor. The next cave to the left is very capacious, and is hewn in two stories. The pillars are heavy squares, with little ornamentation, but there are a number of sculptured pictures on the wall, representing Buddh about to be garlanded by angelic figures, &c. In a recess at the end of the lower story there is a gigantic figure of the law expounder, and Dr. Bhau Dajee, to illuminate the face, threw upon it a lime light, which had a queer effect in such a place. The party next proceeded to the Kyloss, which appears to me to be the most beautiful of all the caves. A large square seems first to have been cut out of the rocks, and then inside of that, large blocks which had been left purposely were hewn inside and elaborately carved outside. The outside of these temples is in general effect not unlike the carved dome of a Hindoo temple in Bombay, but only much more elaborately carved. The interiors are rich in domes and pillars and altars, and in one place an exquisite echo may be produced. Huge elephants stand in the courtyard and round the base of the blocks of temples; the ornaments are chiefly the same animal in a variety of attitudes. A cave [illegible] ...nd full of [illegible] sal figures [illegible] nt. In the [illegible] provided, and also p[illegible] any returned home—that is, to t[illegible] f the Ghaut, which contains a p[illegible] six or s[illegible] square miles, in a corner of which stands the sacred village of Roza. When my eye first rested on this plateau, I was struck with surprise. Instead of a tumbled [illegible] of ghaut ground here was a plain and [illegible] of a comparatively uninhabited part of the [illegible] was a striking scene of activity. T[illegible] stretching to the base of the hills, a dazzling [illegible] of canvas gleamed in the sun; in front [illegible] passing through an arch, bearing [illegible] "Welcome Lord Northbrook," led to a [illegible] the Viceroy's, and ranging from it on [illegible] were the tents of the guests and followers; [illegible] there were more tents, through all, [illegible] cavalry were dashing hither and thither [illegible] all, there arose the hubbub which [illegible] where many people are crowded together. Clumps of trees there were here and there, and towering above the leaves rose the domes of [illegible] and mosques. When the party arrived [illegible] an hour or two to spare before dinner, and General Abbott brought together about 400 men of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry and about the same number of Infantry and put them through several [illegible] before His Excellency the Viceroy. The riding of the cavalry and their general bearing in the saddle were justly admired, and the class of horses, all powerful spirited Arabs, was superior to anything [illegible] by any native cavalry I have seen in India. Sir Salar Jung may justly be proud of this corps. After the manœuvres, a dinner was given in a pavilion adjoining the Viceroy's tent, but there was no speech making. When night fairly closed [illegible] beheld a wonderful scene. The avenue to the Viceroy's tent was lit up, from end to end, by large [illegible] of lamps, in front of which were drawn pale [illegible] of gauze; and along the arches over [illegible], Chinese lanterns, of many colours and devices, lent their quota of beauty to the scene. At ten o'clock in the evening, the Viceroy, Sir Philip Wodehouse, and a number of gentlemen betook themselves to a large marquee, and from there beheld one of the finest displays of pyrotechnics which Roza or Ellora ever saw. There were golden showers in abundance, plenty of rockets of all colours, and huge Catherine wheels; but the greatest treat of all was an imitation of the front of a mosque, drawn in blue, white, and all sorts of colours. His Excellency's party applauded the design [illegible]. Another pretty device was a scroll in which [illegible] words were brought out by many colours [illegible] a welcome to Lord Northbrook, Her Majesty's representative, from her staunch ally the Nizam." The fireworks were over by eleven o'clock, when His Excellency retired.

ELLORA, THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

THIS morning His Excellency rode to see the famous fortress of Dowlatabad, and left for Nandgaum at ten o'clock. All morning there has been nothing but band playing and saluting of guns.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung leaves for Aurungabad and Dowlatabad to-morrow.

I take this opportunity of thanking Captain Gilchrist, Mr. Kaicobad Cowasjee Punthakee, and Dr. Bhau Daji for their great kindness, without which it is to be feared my letter would have contained but scanty details of the Viceregal doings at Ellora, and that at second hand.

To the Parsee gentleman especially my thanks must be due. He provided the commissariat for the festivities on the camp at Roza, and everybody here knows how wonderfully well he did it.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

WHATEVER may be the condition of Bombay commercially, we are glad to report that the St. Andrew's Dinner held in the Town Hall on Saturday evening was the most successful that has been held for some years. There has been no pucka St. Andrew's Dinner in Bombay for the past two years, and we were delighted to see so large a company as 150 gentlemen sit down to dinner on Saturday evening. It had been intended to hold the dinner in the Durbar Room, but in that room there would have been barely sufficient space and the table was laid down the entire length of the Town Hall between the statues. The hall was decorated with flags, and in the front of the orchestra was an illuminated painting of St. Andrew with "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" in coloured letters beneath. The band of the 19th N. I. was placed in the verandah and played during dinner and at intervals during the evening. About eight o'clock the company sat down—Mr. M. Balfour in the chair, and Mr. Hamilton Maxwell acting as croupier—to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Smith of the Apollo Bunder, of which the following is the menu:—

SOUPS.
Scotch Broth. Cock-a-Leekie.
FISH.
Boiled. Fried. Scolloped Oysters.
ENTREES.
Sheep's Head, brain sauce. Mutton Cutlets.
Aspic of Fish. Chicken Mayonnaise.
Mince Collops. Devilled Ham.
Oyster Patties.
HAGGIS.
JOINTS.
Roast Turkey. Boar's Head.
Boiled Legs of English Mutton. Ham.
Ox Tongue.
Roast Sirloins of Beef. Roast Fowls.
Roast [illegible] Pork. [illegible]
Corned Beef.
CURRIES.
Chicken. Prawn.
PASTRY.
Plum Pudding. Fruit Tarts.
Barley Bannocks. Scotch Short bread.
Open Tarts.
JELLIES.
Blancmange. Lemon Jelly.
Iced Puddings.
Dried Fruits and Fruit in Season.
GRILLED BONES.

After dinner,

The Chairman, in proposing Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, said—I rise to propose the first toast, Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. Each successive year of Her Majesty's reign over us has but served to bring into more prominent relief those many virtues which have justly endeared her to every class of her subjects, and to make more fully known and appreciated by all that large heart which prompts her whenever possible to use her queenly influence to mitigate grief and relieve distress. I am sure she possesses no more loyal subjects than those who hail under the banner of St. Andrew, and I ask you to join me in drinking the toast with all the honours.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Chairman—The next toast is one which is always received with enthusiasm—need I say it is the Army, Navy, and Volunteers. (Applause.) In this land, won by the sword and to be held by the sword, the toast has more than ordinary significance. In those large festive gatherings which have taken place during H. E. the Viceroy's stay amongst us, no one can have failed to be struck by the numerous medals that adorned the breasts of many officers present on those occasions; and when it is remembered that each one of those medals bore witness to difficulties overcome and to dangers encountered in order that we peaceful denizens of the land may pursue our calling with the honour and in the manner that becomes British subjects, you will all, I am sure, allow that all honour is due to the Army, and that our obligations to it are neither few nor small. (Applause.) Like almost everything else at the present moment, the Army is being reorganized. Those in authority, taking advantage of the lessons taught by the Franco-German war, are seeking so to mould its different branches as to make them fit for whatever may happen and able to act with that concert which has been proved to be so necessary to success. In order to test the value of modern training, a series of autumn manœuvres has been inaugurated, and the last of them, held at home on Salisbury Plain, clearly demonstrates the advantages to be derived from such an assemblage of all arms; and, if critics are to be believed, shows also many faulty points in our system and in our military education. To me, gentlemen, a civilian, it seemed, from a perusal of what took place during those manœuvres, that our soldiers are but what they always have been, men that nothing could stop. Our foot soldiers marched over bridges that had been blown up—(laughter)—and our cavalry charged guns with all that reckless daring and splendid solidity which in former years carried them to victory. Of one thing I am [illegible] that is, that our troops, whether extended in a thin red line, or advancing in half battalion columns with skirmishers, supports, and reserves in front, as is, I believe, prescribed by new regulations, will nobly do their duty. (Hear, hear.) But whatever may have been amiss in those manœuvres—and certainly we cannot repeat the vain boast of the French imperial administration, that not even one button was wanting on the gaiters—we read that the men made such an appearance as to elicit the highest encomiums from the representative of every foreign Government on the field. (Applause.) Their powers of endurance, their physique, their pluck, and their honest good nature under every circumstance or difficulty made a forcible impression, an impression which, I trust, will last long and enable us to cultivate the arts of peace, for to be fully prepared is to make ourselves respected. (Applause.) Our Navy, gentlemen, sails mistress of the oceans of yore, no longer under canvas, but under steam. We had a local Navy once, but it has now passed away, not, however, without leaving its broad mark upon the pages of history. We have seen with our own eyes, and in our own harbour, samples of our present Navy in the fleet which thundered its salutes to Lord Northbrook on his first arrival in India, and who can deny that they were splendid samples, such as we might expect to come from our own island home. (Hear, hear.) Better still, gentlemen, we saw also samples of the sailors who man that fleet, and seldom if ever has there been seen a finer set of fellows than those who marched from Apollo Bunder to the tents on the Esplanade to partake of the hospitality we were proud to offer them. (Loud applause.) They were men of the good old stamp, and though doomed by the progress of science to fight behind iron bulwarks, lose nothing by comparison with those who in days gone by manned our wooden walls, always steered to victory and always desired to add something more to each wonderful year. (Applause.)

Colonel Price returned thanks for the army, and Captain Nassau for the Navy.

The Chairman then proposed, "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." It seems but as yesterday, he said, that each one amongst us anxiously looked for, and yet dreaded, to read the day's telegrams announcing the condition of His Royal Highness as he lingered on the bed of sickness between life and death. The special, the warm, interest then awakened has not been extinguished. We thank Providence that he has been restored to perfect health, and we watch with pleasure and feelings of lively interest the proceedings of one who with his amiable and lovely Princess will, we trust, in due time and in the ordinary course of nature reign over us. (Applause.) H. R. H. and the other members of the Royal Family make themselves known [illegible] favourably kn[illegible] [illegible] positi[illegible] whic[illegible] [illegible] are especially [illegible] n the [illegible] are concerned, and t[illegible] which seem to come so naturally of [illegible] Queen. (Loud applause.)

[illegible] Chairman then proposed "the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay, and the land we live in." He said—I fear that [illegible] the excellence of my theme on this occasion will not be received as a sufficient excuse for the manner in which I offer it for your acceptance; but the Viceroy, the Governor, and the land we live in, which I am about to propose, is a toast which must either be only formal or must engross more time than can be bestowed to it on this occasion. I would not, however, to-day omit expressing our sense of the honour which has been done to this city by the visit of H. E. the Viceroy and Council, and our high appreciation of the admirable manner in which those grand State ceremonies over which he presided were conducted. With all diffidence, too, I would say that no one can have read H. E.'s speech at the Byculla Club without acknowledging that, coming as he does amongst us a trained politician and financier with good mercantile blood, he realises the position of the land we live in and seeks to govern it in a manner well fitted to secure success. (Applause.) Tied to no special grove, he sees that no uniform system of government can be suited to all parts of India. He recognizes in handsome terms the worth of the great Indian Civil Service, gracefully acknowledges the value he attaches to the personal communications he has had even with interlopers—(laughter),—and fully admits the value of local knowledge and experience, while deprecating centralization, one of the curses of India. Gentlemen, a Viceroy really in earnest, with such a programme, must have a great future, and I am sure you will join me in wishing a most successful issue to H. E.'s arduous labours as H. M.'s representative in the land we live in. (Applause.) Our own Governor, Sir Phillip Wodehouse, did everything in his power to do honour to the Viceroy, and to receive His Excellency in a manner worthy of the presidency of which he is Governor. His first appearance in public, too, took place at the Byculla Club, and his cheery tones told his hearers of the sterling qualities that dictated the expressions used by him. They made us feel very well satisfied with our own Governor. We had hoped to have had the honour of seeing His Excellency here this evening, but the Viceroy's visit, which has afforded us many pleasures, denies us that, or at least renders it impossible. The land we live in—now acknowledged as the brightest jewel in the British Crown—was acquired by commercial enterprise and [illegible] by a body of merchant princes. Time and the advance of civilization have made many changes, and the progress of the iron horse has perhaps had more and more rapid effect than anything else. It is as full of inconsistencies as ever. I am told of a great noble in barbaric pomp and jewels lately showing an English stocking with a hole in the heel. But why look beyond ourselves. We have a splendid road between the Fort and Malabar Hill, well planted with trees, and provided with lamp posts, but those lamp posts are nothing more: they have neither glass nor illuminating power, and are fast rotting away. (Laughter.) The old days of Ma Bap are gone, the current of education is working steadily through the land with consequences perhaps at times unpleasant just now, to be fully realized in after years; but we may be sure that with our present Viceroy and Governor every effort will be made to guide improvements—social, moral, and political—into the right channel, to keep them there, and even to prevent a wasteful overflow, for it is possible to have too much of a good thing. (Applause.)

The Chairman then said—The next toast is the pious memory of St. Andrew, which I will ask you to drink in solemn silence. I have heard, even from this chair, the antecedents of St. Andrew discussed in a spirit that to me seemed little short of profanity. Far be it from me to attempt to depict to you his birth and career, interesting and instructive though such a history must be. No, gentlemen, St. Andrew has been handed down to us from time immemorial as the patron Saint of Scotland. As such we have received him, and as such I ask you to drink the toast.

The toast was drunk in silence.

The Croupier, in proposing "The Land o' Cakes," said—Having proposed the toast which the Committee have done me the honour of placing in my hands on a previous occasion, I was anxious to prepare a speech with something new in it, and on the first occasion when I had sufficient leisure to study the subject, when I considered a happy thought struck me. I got out the volume of the Encyclopædia Britannica with the letters SCO. on the back, and turned up the word Scotland. (Laughter.) After sitting for an hour or so reading the history of events long gone by and learning more about our ancient history than I ever before knew—(laughter)—I found that I had arrived at about the year one of the Christian era and had not succeeded in picking up anything at all likely to be of sufficient interest to be the theme of my speech this evening. (Laughter.) I must say, however, that I was and still am thankful that I am a Scotchman of the present day instead of having been a unit of one of the many armies which our ancient kings seemed continually getting together, either to make a raid on their neighbours or to defend the country against foes from all sides. (Hear, and laughter.) I shall not therefore treat you to a lecture on the ancient glory of our country, nor shall I enumerate all the great and good men born and bred in it, however proud we may be of their number or of the splendour of their talents in war, statecraft, art, or literature, but shall content myself with something much more humble. I would recall to your memory the dear homes of our boyhood—(applause)—whether in the busy towns, the fertile straths, the picturesque glens and hills of the highlands, wherever they [illegible] we shall find a hearty welcome on our return from exile. (Loud applause.) Whatever our fortune may be, whether rolling in wealth or returning disappointed and worn out old men, we are certain to be welcomed by warm hearts and loving hands. (Applause.) It is these happy spots in our memories that I would ask you to think of when you join with me in drinking a bumper to the "Land o' Cakes." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Stephenson here sang "Robin Tamson's Smiddy."

Mr. W. M. Tennent then proposed "The Lasses," and in doing so said—Gentlemen,—The next toast is one which is generally the most popular in assemblies like the present. I ask you to drink to the health of the lassies. (Applause.) In proposing the toast, I cannot help agreeing with Burns that—

> "What signifies the life o' man,
> An 'twere na for the Lassies O."

(Hear, hear, and laughter.) Gentlemen, your views on this point doubtless coincide with my own, and I think that it is a small return that we make to the lassies even if we drink to their healths with all the honours. Gentlemen, in the present day we do not as of old testify our affections for the dear ones by breaking the glasses in which we have pledged them, but although that old custom has fallen into disuetude, we still love them as heartily as ever—(hear, hear)—which indeed one cannot help doing when once we come within the magic influence of their charms and smiles. (Laughter and applause.) Gentlemen, we all doubtless have felt the misery of parting from those who used to brighten our existence at home, but we must not forget that on arriving here we found that the lassies, although they had left the old country, had not left behind them a particle of that beauty and elegance which still continue to charm our exile here. (Loud applause.) That beauty and elegance was in former days the constant theme of the poets, but it is now of such a transcendent and angelic character that even the poets fail to do it justice. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, let us hope that those we have left behind us still sometimes think of us and still sometimes say in the words of the old Scotch songs—

> "O how can I be blythe and gay
> O how can I gang brisk and braw,
> When the bonny laddie that I loe best
> Is o'er the hills and far awa."

(Applause.) I call upon you to shew by your reception of the toast that the lassies hold, as they ever have done, the first place in your affections.

The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell here sang "O the Airts the Wind can Blaw."

Mr. Tyrrell Leith—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I feel sure that all present must have listened with the greatest pleasure to the eloquent speech made by Mr. Tennent when proposing the health of "the Lassies." I regret, however, that much of what fell from his lips has failed to reach my ears, for otherwise I should have been far better able to respond on behalf of my fair clients. The theme which he has so ably handled cannot but inspire the warmest interest in every assembly of men, but most especially is it welcome at a meeting of Scotchmen like the present. (Applause.) When we consider the beauty, the refinement, the heroism, and the devotion of our countrywomen, in short, all those physical, moral and intellectual graces which so exquisitely adorn them,—base, indeed, must be the Scotchman who would not drink their health with the utmost enthusiasm. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, on referring to the programme of this evening's entertainment, I find that the air, which has been selected as an accompaniment to Mr. Tennent's toast, is "My Love she's like a red, red Rose." (Hear, hear.) I am unaware whether his love may be properly so described or no, but, for my own part, I am not ashamed to own that to neither red nor pale—brunette nor blonde—but to the whole fair sex I deem my homage and allegiance due. (Laughter.) I have no doubt, gentlemen, you will agree with me in holding that, although, on an occasion like the present, the lassies of Scotland are nearest to our thoughts, this toast also includes their fair sisters throughout the globe. (Hear, hear.) Though I naturally feel proud to address you on behalf of the lassies, I cannot but regret that they are not present to respond to the toast in person. (Loud applause). It is comparatively easy to extol their many charms and virtues—to acknowledge the many and deep obligations which we owe to them, but to reply in as graceful and as fitting terms as they themselves would employ, is, you must admit, a most difficult task for one of "the inferior sex." (Laughter.) You will also agree with me that the time has gone by for men to meet at the festive board without those whose presence would lend the greatest charm to such a gathering as this,—those who are the brightest ornaments of society, and who in every way ennoble the life and ameliorate the lot of miserable man. (Loud applause.) Nor at this Scottish festival should we forget, that it is Scotland herself who has taken the lead in recognising the claims of our fair friends to a participation in the benefits of a liberal education. (Hear, hear, and oh.) I need only remind you of the fact that the University of Edinburgh has recently admitted ladies, for the first time in its history, to the academical honours which it bestows. (Applause.) I do not venture to express any opinion as to the policy of such a step, but I think that we, as Scotchmen, are bound to recognise the fact, and I beg to suggest that it would be a graceful act on our part to invite ladies in future to our annual national festival. (Applause.) Mr. Chairman, although I have no authority from the lassies to represent them on this occasion, I take the liberty on their behalf of thanking Mr. Tennent most cordially for proposing their health in such eloquent terms, and the gentlemen present for responding to the toast with so much enthusiasm. (Loud applause.)

Song "Kate Dalrymple," by Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. Best here proposed "The memory of Bruce and [illegible]" at no [illegible] scarcely a word was an[illegible] end of [illegible] table.

Mr. Ste[illegible] "[illegible] ain, my Hieland [illegible]

[illegible] D. Inverarity then proposed "The Poetry and Literature of Scotland." He said—With this toast, gentlemen, you will no doubt associate at once the names of two who stand foremost in the ranks of those who have by their genius formed the literature of our country—I need hardly mention the honoured names of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott. (Loud applause.) It would be presumptuous in me, in the presence of so many of you, to attempt to criticise the works of those great geniuses on whom a world-wide fame has been bestowed; but I may venture to say that no one can point, in the history of literature to two instances where two men have attained so wide a popularity, a popularity not confined to one class of the United Kingdom nor limited to the British Empire, and a popularity which as long as our language shall endure shall make their works be read with pleasure throughout the whole civilized world. (Applause.) There are some who say that if it had not been for the works of Scott and Burns, Scotland would never have been what it now is. Gentlemen, I cannot altogether agree in this, but I think that Scott and Burns have given those who have the misfortune not to be Scotchmen a true idea of Scotland and of the character of her sons, thereby creating that feeling which makes every Englishmen who can boast of a drop of Scotch blood in his veins feel prouder of that single drop than of all the blood of the Sassenach. (Laughter and applause.) But we must not forget that there are many others who have contributed in no small degree to raising Scotland to the literary eminence which she has attained. Some of Scotch birth and language, who also hold no mean place in English literature, such as Hume, Smollett, Macaulay, and others who have adorned the Bench as well, such as Brougham, Jeffrey, and others whose works are identified with the island which gave them birth, such as Macpherson and the namesake of our chairman, Balfour. (Applause.) Then we must remember Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, Allan Ramsay, and others whose songs and ballads, some of which we have heard so well sung this evening, are read in every quarter of the globe where the Scottish race may happen to be. (Applause.) These are names which the rest of the world are proud of, but I think this is not the only reason why we should drink this toast to-night. There is another reason which makes this toast particularly acceptable to an assembly of Scotchmen in a distant land, for I feel sure that one and all [illegible] grateful to that poetry and literature which I am now asking you to celebrate for placing before us in this distant country scenes which were so familiar to us, and for recalling the homely Scotch tongue and recalling to our memory things that make us fancy ourselves once more by our own firesides, to which I trust we may all be spared to return. (Applause.) The chairman has reminded me that there are a great many toasts to be got through, so I will not detain you any longer; I am only afraid I have detained you too long already—(cries of No, no,)—I will only again ask you to drink to the poetry and literature of Scotland. (Loud applause.)

Mr. T. Ormiston then proposed "The Bench and the Bar," but unfortunately it was impossible at the other end of the table to hear anything but an occasional clause in a sentence.

Song by Mr. J. A. Cassels—"A wee drappie o't."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, who was received with applause, responded for the Bench. He laboured, he said, under the difficulty of not having heard Mr. Ormiston's speech owing to the unfortunate accoustic qualities of the hall; it was only occasionally he could hear a word or two of the speech at his end of the table, but he had no doubt Mr. Ormiston had proposed the toast with the perfect respect to the Bench which a gentleman who lately was able to appear as one of the Judges of the High Court ought to have. It was not long since Mr. Ormiston had occupied that position on the Bench of the High Court. (Applause.) Mr. Ormiston, also, he thought, had made some allusion to the dinners in the neighbourhood of the Temple. He fancied he had heard the words "the Cock and the Rainbow" from Mr. Ormiston, and that showed that Mr. Ormiston had had a tolerably intimate acquaintance with that very learned locality. (Applause). He was very glad to find that he had only to return thanks for the Bench; the Bar would be represented by one of those learned gentlemen who were at present practising at it. There was an intimate connection between the two bodies, and he thought they would admit that the Bench would be utterly unable to carry out the onerous duties it has to perform efficiently for the public unless it was assisted by an able, intelligent, and upright Bar. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman spoke further on the connection between the Bench and the Bar, and referred to the services of one of the most illustrious judges who have sat on the Bench in Bombay, Sir James Macintosh, pointing out that it was to Sir James that we owe the valuable library which occupies so many rooms in the Town Hall.

Mr. Tyrrell Leith responded for the Bar.

Captain Robinson proposed the "Merchants of Bombay," a body of gentlemen, he said, who by their professional skill and ability and their high social virtues and their political importance had raised themselves to a very high position.

"Song by Mr. Stephenson—"Scotland yet."

The Hon. Mr. Bythell, in responding, thanked the company on behalf of the merchants of Bombay for the reception that had been given to the toast just drunk, and on his own behalf for coupling his name with it. After the kind things that had been said by his friend Captain Robinson, he hoped he should not be guilty of [illegible] the [illegible] merchants too much if he said that British merchants held such a position—though there were of course black sheep amongst them, as amongst all classes—as to justify him in feeling proud in being publicly acknowledged on this occasion as one of them. (Applause.) Doubtless they had their faults, and perhaps it would have been better if Captain Robinson had pointed some of them out instead of painting their character in such very flattering colours. Perhaps, however, it was well that men should sometimes meet together with the intention of dilating only on each others good qualities and forget for the time being those things which had they been introduced into the picture would have spoiled the effect and prevented them from spending this evening in such a very pleasant manner. There was one thing he would say for his friends the Scotch—they know how to carry out their social entertainments most energetically and most liberally. They knew that Englishmen who had not been thrown much into Scotch society were apt to say that all Scotchmen were clannish and exclusive; at the same time they knew that a certain gentleman, generally considered to be nameless in polite society, was said to be not so black as he is painted, and although on that point we have no trustworthy evidence, he could from his own experience say that Scotchmen were neither exclusive nor clannish in foreign parts, whatever they might be in their own country; at least not more so than people of other nationalities in similar circumstances. They had, he thought, a very good example in the fact that both the gentleman who had proposed this toast and he himself were Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) And to realise the full significance of this fact, they must remember that it was not long since all the merchants of Bombay were Scotch, and that Bombay was looked upon as a sort of Scotch preserve. Without going so far as Mr. Inverarity and saying that the Englishmen were searching their genealogy in order to find whether they had one drop of Scotch blood in their veins, for he must be pardoned for thinking they were not at all inferior to the Scotch—(hear hear)—he was glad of the opportunity of saying this evening that it had been his good fortune, both in India and in England, to be thrown very much in the company of Scotchmen, had met with unvarying kindness at their hands, and that many of his most trusted friends, both in India and England, were Scotch, men whom he honoured and respected. He thanked them again very much for their kind reception and the hospitality they had extended to himself as an Englishman. (Loud applause.)

Mr. M. Mowat—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The toast which I have the pleasure to propose this evening has always been a popular one, and deservedly so. Without going so far as that celebrated statesman to whom we owe the memorable French treaty, when he said that one copy of the leviathan of Printing House Square was worth the whole of the works of Thucydides, we nevertheless acknowledge the power and the influence of a free and enlightened Press. To every one who appreciates the liberty of thought and discussion there is no visitor more welcome to our houses than the broadsheet which greets us every morning. Many have been its struggles before attaining to this eminence—in early days often languishing for want of news, at other times suffering under an oppressive advertisement duty and other trammels imposed by Government. But right triumphs all opposition, and we have a noble instance of such in this case, all thanks to the great men who so well supported the good cause in early days, for in turn the Press has become the champion of their successors. To every fresh literary movement great acknowledgments must be made. Need I instance that during the time of Addison, when we were favoured with that gem of its kind, the *Spectator*, or that when reporting in the House of Commons first took place (our debt to the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle* for their part in such work is one that must not be overlooked), or again to that which gave us cheap literature in 1830-32. Our eminent countrymen—I refer to the Chambers of Edinburgh—were among the first to lend their valuable aid in this work, and I am glad to see that they have profited and gained a world-wide name thereby. The present greatness of the Press rests on the introduction of steam power, the electric telegraph, and last, but not least, to the abolition of the paper duty. The Press with its great influence has been throughout inestimable in its aid to literature, and we appreciate this the more now that so much that is worthless is being daily hatched and brought under our notice. Gentlemen, there is nothing which strikes us more than the greatness of our Press as compared with that of the continent, and I am proud to say that this city is entitled to a prominent place. The Editor of one of our dailies, in noticing the exports from Scotland this morning, might I think have gone a little further, and added papers and books—for our obligation to good old Scotia in this respect is a great one. But while praising our own, we must not forget the Press on the other side of the Atlantic. Thanks to those who fitted out that expedition to search for our distinguished African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, which has at once been so successful and has justly earned a proud name for those connected with it; Mr. Stanley is worthy of the laurels which his undaunted courage has won for him. Gentlemen, I will not detain you much longer, but ere we part permit me to say a little regarding the Press of this city. That it is well and ably conducted is saying but very little. It holds a vast power and wields it well. There are many here still who remember the interest we took mail after mail in those letters full of interest which reached us during the Abyssinian expedition, and still later, who is there who did not admire at the time, the able articles which appeared in the *Gazette* on the French War of 1870-71. They will truly live as models of journalistic art. Gentlemen, the benefits we derive from a free Press are great. It has been invaluable in the assista[illegible] the peal[illegible] this I have [illegible] done for us, [illegible] couple the toast [illegible] *Bombay Gazette*, [illegible] the Press, [illegible] Faichney [illegible] *Indian Statesman* [illegible] and Major Fenwi[ck] [illegible] cess. (Applause.)

Mr. James F[illegible] [illegible]ng to the toast, said he had hoped to be [illegible] sity of making a speech that evening [illegible] expected that two or three gentlemen, h[illegible] many years in connexion with the Pre[ss] [illegible] present to acknowledge the toast of "th[illegible] [illegible] he nevertheless could not but have [illegible] easure in responding to a toast propose[d] [illegible] such flattering terms, and so cordially rec[eived]. There was little necessity for his doing more than merely acknowledging the toast on behalf of the Press of Bombay, for he was to be followed by Major Fenwick of the *Englishman*, of whose reputation as a good speaker many of them were no doubt aware. As the gallant Major would be sure to deliver an excellent speech he would not detain them further than to remark that the Press—and especially the Scotchmen connected with the Press—took a very lively interest in such gatherings, and he personally had been delighted when he had learned that after two years passing without a St. Andrew's dinner in Bombay, this year was to see one on the good old scale, (Applause.) As to the special usefulness of the Press in connection with such enjoyable gatherings, it lay, he thought, chiefly in the publication of reports of the proceedings for the perusal of Scotchmen who were labouring in up-country districts, too far off to be able to be present at the dinner. Such Scotchmen, though unable to join personally in the festivities, and eat haggis and drink whiskey toddy with a company of brither Scots, no doubt read with pleasure the reports of the proceedings which were given in the newspapers, and though they did not hear the voices of the speakers, their hearts would no doubt be touched in their loneliness when reading the cordial and patriotic utterances which those present had applauded that evening. (Applause.) And the Press was useful in this way perhaps even to many who were present at the dinner. He would not like to say that any one would forget on the following day what had taken place that evening—(a laugh)—but many had found it impossible to hear the speakers who were at "the other end of the table," and no doubt those who were in this position consoled themselves by saying, "well, we'll see it all in the papers." That was what he had often heard said, and it showed that some people thought the reporters rather clever fellows, who were so sharp that they heard what most others could not catch. It had not been easy certainly to hear some of the speeches that evening, and it had been impossible to hear others, but he had no doubt "the Press" would do its best to record all the eloquence which had flowed from the several speakers. (Hear, hear.) After these few words he would content himself with again thanking them for the very cordial manner in which the toast had been received. (Applause.)

The Chairman here intimated that as time was now pressing they might take the next toast, and Major Fenwick would reply to it.

Mr. Connon proposed the health of the guests. He said it had been computed that there were nine hundred millions of people in the world, mostly fools. (Laughter.) But it was obvious from the proceedings of to-night and other circumstances that none of that class came from Scotland. (Laughter.) If any fools were really born in Scotland, they must take good care to stay at home, which was perhaps a crowning proof of their folly. (Laughter.) Yet he had heard, and quite believed himself, that on that "land of the mountain and the flood," "the mountains proudly towering and the lakes beaming fair," the men were all brave and the women all chaste. (Great applause.) Still when the Scotchman did get away from home, however surprising at first it might seem to him, he had to learn that there really were some intelligent foreigners—English, Irish, French, German, and others—and of that class the present gathering of Scotchmen had the great pleasure and honour, as he was sure they thought it, of entertaining a considerable number to-night. (Loud applause.) It was said indeed that hospitality was the virtue of savages, and that he believed was first said of the Scotch, but he did not anticipate that their friends, the guests of the night, would look upon this entertainment from that point of view. (Lord cries of No, No, from the guests.) It was a witty Frenchman, he believed, who said of the Scotch that it was lucky they were not fifteen millions of people, or they would have overrun the world. (A laugh.) Some people thought that they had done that very well as it was. (Great laughter.) But he found that they were welcome wherever they went, and he did not find that they kept *aye booin*, though it might be that they knew how to keep a civil tongue in their heads, which was really an accomplishment and an advantage. (Hear, hear, and applause) With their permission he would couple with the toast of their guests the name of Major Fenwick, a gentleman who he understood was connected with the press of Calcutta. Mr. Connon said he had been connected with the press himself for many years and was rather proud of his journalistic career. (Loud applause.) Bombay had no occasion to hide its head, he would not say its diminished head, in the presence of Calcutta. The fact is we had got nearer the sea than they, and we meant to remain there. (Laughter.) We had got nearer to the centre of civilization and the focus of light and knowledge, which he (Mr. Connon) solemnly believed was somewhere near Aberdeen—(roars of laughter)—and they would re[illegible] Aberdeen but here in Bombay, at least for a time till they enjoyed together one or two more St. Andrew's dinners and partook of the national cup of kindness which cheers without inebriating—(a laugh)—and leaves no sting behind. (Loud applause.) They would always be delighted, he was sure, notwithstanding all that, to welcome friends from Calcutta, and none the less perhaps if they were not poor relations. (Laughter.)

From the part of the room where the worthy Magistrate sat, it was difficult to hear distinctly all that he said, but the foregoing is as much as we could gather. He concluded amidst great applause by proposing the health of the guests, coupled with the name of Major Fenwick, of the Calcutta *Englishman*, which was drunk by the hosts in Highland fashion and particular enthusiasm.

Major Fenwick said that when his friend Mr. Balfour had invited him to this banquet, asking him to prolong his stay in this city of wonders and civilisation and be present at this dinner before returning to the dull ditch of Calcutta, he had said he would be happy to do so provided he would not be called upon to speak. He had been present at many a St. Andrew's dinner during the past fifteen years in Calcutta. He had drunk often to the memory of the patron Saint of Scotland, indeed he had almost got over his historic doubts as to whether such an individual as Sir William Wallace ever existed and whether Bruce ever committed murder or not. (Laughter.) He had drunk to the poetry and literature of Scotland, and had himself proposed that toast, in fact he had in Calcutta proposed or answered nearly all the toasts on the card for to-night, and when he consented to come he had said to Mr. Balfour, "Please don't let me have to make a speech." (Laughter.) He had believed in the promises of the chairman, and the result was that he now appeared in this pitiable condition. (Laughter.) He was not a member of the Royal Humane Society, nor a subscriber to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but he had a great respect for those who were, and therefore at this late hour of the evening he was not going to inflict a long speech upon his hearers. He thanked them on behalf of the guests, with whom the honour had been done him of coupling his name. He had not been able to hear Mr. Connon at the other end of the table. He had heard—but it was hearsay evidence, so not allowable in Court—that Mr. Connon had said that Bombay being nearer Aberdeen than Calcutta, was therefore nearer civilization; but he must say that this Town Hall of Bombay in one way rivalled that of Calcutta, namely, that you could not hear what was said by a speaker five yards off. (Laughter.) He could not accept the compliment Mr. Connon had paid him to-night in mentioning his name, except as in connection with the press of the presidency of Bengal. He regretted that Mr. Allen of the *Pioneer* could not remain in Bombay for this dinner, and that Mr. Saunders, the proprietor of the *Englishman*, who was on his way out, was not present to have spoken that evening for the press of the Bengal presidency. He regretted that he had not been able to hear the speech of the gentleman who replied on behalf of the press of the Bombay presidency, but he was glad to notice the way in which they had drunk to the success and prosperity of that press. (Hear, hear.) It was not many years since the great Sir Charles Napier, either in this town or in Kurrachee, in addressing a Highland Regiment regarding an article that had appeared in one of the papers, said something to this effect—"You have read a certain report regarding my action towards you which has appeared in a newspaper; it is a lie, a damnable lie, a lie such as only the blackguard papers of India could propagate. These papers are enough to break any man's heart, but thanks be to God they shall never break mine, and the whole lot of them may go to h—l." (Laughter.) Those days had passed away. He thought that in Bengal, in this city, and Madras, they had got a little better. The press certainly had had difficulties: when it had agreed with Government it had been accused of accepting bribes, and when it went against Government, editors were called radicals or loafers. (Laughter.) Then again they had had differences amongst themselves, and the elegant courtesies of the English language had been exhausted in the epithets used by editors to one another. (Laughter.) He could remember a journal edited by a Christian minister, in which the compliment paid to the editor of another paper was that he was a "dirty skunk!" (Laughter.) Those were the days when unfortunate members of families who failed at home and whose relations were glad to get rid of them, came to this part of the world of sunshine, and whatever they had been, whatever profession they had failed in, were supposed to be perfectly able to manage a tea plantation or edit a newspaper. (Laughter.) But the press had got a little better since then. It had maintained a pretty high character, and had shown high officials that the press might be of assistance to them as they might be to it. They had evidence also that the Anglo-Indian press was being appreciated by the native community, and had some influence with the press that was growing up in strength around us and which ought to be encouraged, namely, the native press. The influence of the English press, of the sympathy and kindness of Englishmen, whether official or non-official, would help to bridge over the gulf which unfortunately was still wide between Europeans and natives, and help to make India a country peaceful, loyal and happy, in which all the prejudices and difficulties now obstructing the way of both statesmen and newspaper writers shall by the healthy breath of public opinion be driven away like a dark cloud before the breeze of the morning. (Applause.) He knew that the Press still had its faults—that it still did some things which it ought not to do and left undone many things which it ought to do—but he felt it an honour to belong to it, [illegible] though it still had enemies in this country who did not appreciate its motives [illegible]

[illegible] When th[illegible] the [illegible] suffered, to [illegible] and ennoble
Shall be told to fall in with the column, each man in his [illegible] given place,
As they march thro' the gates of the city with proud and [illegible] torious tread,
The Editor, Printer, and 'devil' may not be so far from the head."

(Applause.) He must apologise to the guests on whose behalf he was called upon to return thanks, for wandering into a talk about newspapers, but he could only accept the circumstance of his name being coupled with the toast, as a compliment intended to the Press with which he had the honour of being connected.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs proposed the health of the Chairman. At this late hour he said he would refrain from making a speech about Mr. Balfour; he did so because they all knew him so well that no speech was necessary to make the toast acceptable to the present company.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Chairman then said—I beg to offer you my most sincere thanks for the very kind manner in which you have received the toast of my health proposed. I can assure you it has relieved me from a world of anxiety, for I most reluctantly accepted the high honour of occupying the chair this evening, feeling that I was unable to do justice to those duties appertaining to the office. Your forbearance and consideration have enabled me to get through my labours, and the manner in which you have received the toast satisfies me that you have given me credit for an anxious desire to do all in my power to maintain the credit and reputation of a St. Andrew's dinner. At the same time I honestly confess, that in accepting the honour almost forced upon me, I acknowledged in my inmost soul that I was allowing my devotion to St. Andrew to get the better of my discretion. But who would not make a sacrifice to assist at such a gathering as this? He can hardly be a Scotchman who would hesitate to sink self to be present on such an occasion, to have his old loves and associations revived, to hear again so sweetly sung those songs of auld Scotland which are so sweet midst the scene, and to be reminded of the doughty deeds done by our forefathers in a spirit typical of that which has sent us out to the land we live in, not only to shake the gold-mohur trees, but by energy and diligence, by the practice of those very virtues and power which enabled our forefathers to do and dare all you have heard so eloquently described to-night—I say by means of those very characteristics of Scotchmen to carve our way to fortune. Our flame of patriotism may not be paled by exposure to an eastern sun, but it must be productive of good on one night at least in the year to forget all about cotton and piece-goods, aye even Municipal bills, Port Trusts, and Carwar Railway, and to look back with loving fond eyes to the dear old home of our youth, to the old roof tree, to think of those who gathered round the ingle, to hear once more the, but in fancy, the song of the black bird and mavis, in fact to be boys again, to have all our better nature regenerated, to be in spirit at least in the "land o' cakes." (Loud applause.)

The health of the Croupier was then also drunk and received with the utmost cordiality and three cheers.

Mr. Maxwell having responded, the dinner was at an end, though all the company did not leave the hall for some time after.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER—1872.

Air—"THE LASS O'GOWRIE."

I.

'Twas on St. Andrew's afternoon
A wee bit sine the sun gaed doon,
When maist the Scotchmen in the town
Sat doon to eat their dinner.
The Haggis and sheepheads were prime
The Cock-a'-Leekie made richt fine
The Whiskey, it was just divine
At the St. Andrew's dinner.

II.

Our Chairman spoke richt weel, no lang,
Our Croupier smiled, and said, and sang,
And blythly did each chorus gang
When ance we'd had our dinner.
The speeches they were downricht grand,
And showed what learning's in the Land,
The wonder was, that folks could stand
After sic a hearty dinner.

III.

Our Loyalty we first express't
Then "Bruce and Wallace" had frae Best
And Mowat geed the glorious "Press"
O'd it was a perfect dinner.
The "Merchants" they were drunk for bye
The Honourable did well reply,
Such speeching made us a sae dry
At our St. Andrew's dinner.

IV.

The lassies they were not forgot,
Were toasted by a Canny Scot.
I hear his gaun tae change his lot
Before anither dinner.
Now couth and canty got each brither
And wut and whiskey gaed the gither
And maist o' us just touched the tether
At our St. Andrew's dinner.

V.

But Losh keep me, I canna tell
O' a' the wonders that befell,
But this I ken, as for mysel'
[illegible]
And Scotland's Lads where'er they be,
Let's hope they've been as blythe as we
At their St. Andrew's dinner.

EDINA.

TANJORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A MOST extraordinary case of forgery is now under investigation here, the particulars of which, I have no doubt, will interest some of your readers, as one of the chief actors in it, Rajah Sakkaram Sahib, is a native of your presidency, and is also, on his own showing, connected in some way or other with the Royal family of Kolapore. This native gentleman came down from Kolapore and married the elder daughter of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and after her decease, the Rajah also being dead, he espoused the younger princess, this second union receiving the sanction of the local Government. On the death of Sivajee, the late Rajah of Tanjore, the Raj was declared extinct by Act of State, but Sakkaram Sahib has notwithstanding been living in the hope that the Princess will yet succeed to the musnud of her father. His ambition extended even further than this, for when the throne of Kolapore was lately vacant, and before the Bombay Government had decided in favour of the claims of the present young Rajah, Sakkaram Sahib asserted his right to the vacant musnud of Kolapore, and even went so far as to send a lawyer from Tanjore to Bombay to represent his claims to the Government. This lawyer, however, pocketed a pretty round sum, visited Bombay and returned to Madras without even acquainting Sakkaram Sahib with the result of his exertions. His hopes of ascending the Kolapore musnud being disappointed, Sakkaram Sahib turned his thoughts towards the throne of Tanjore, which he was desirous to secure for his consort the Princess. Instead of going the right way to work, however, he allowed himself to be duped from time to time, and paid extravagant sums of money to people who made him believe they had some miraculous influence with the local Government, and by this means swindled him out of a great deal of money. The case of forgery which has just been brought to light is the *finale* of all Sakkaram Sahib's hopes, for he has at last discovered that he has been duped from the beginning and it is certain he will not indulge his ambition for the future. The discovery of the present forgery has brought to light a good deal of villany perpetrated before, and if the authorities are only acute enough in the matter, they will trace out much more than they at present anticipate. The particulars of the forgery as they are alleged in evidence are briefly as follow:—A native catechist of the S. P. G., named Gooroobatham Pillay, who was employed as Mahratta preacher in the Tanjore fort, managed to ingratiate himself into Sakkaram Sahib's favour, and when he found that he had laid a sufficient foundation for the working out of his plans, he began to assail Sakkaram Sahib on his weakest side, and by plausible tales befooled him into the belief that he was able to enlist the aid of a number of influential persons in securing for the Princess the throne of Tanjore. The fraud commenced with false telegrams being shewn to Sakkaram Sahib. A number of blank forms were obtained, in some unaccountable manner, from the Railway Telegraph office, and taking advantage of the return from England of Mr. J. Marsh, the principal of the S. P. G. High School at Tanjore, the forms were filled up, as if addressed to him from Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hyderabad, and the purport of the telegrams was that matters were progressing favourably and that the question of the Princess's accession to the throne would soon be brought to a favorable termination! After this the forgery was planned, and very cleverly too. A note was addressed to Sakkaram Sahib bearing the forged signature of Mr. Cadell, the Collector and Political Agent, and this note was given to a man personating one of the Collector's peons, with instructions to deliver it with due secrecy to the catechist while he was engaged in conversation with Sakkaram Sahib in his palace. The peon accordingly entered with the note at the appointed time, and when he delivered the note to the catechist, said that the Collector had strictly enjoined him to give it to nobody else but to him. When the peon had been dismissed, Sakkaram Sahib was made acquainted with the contents of the note, according to which he was to advance the catechist Rs. 10,000 to meet certain expenses necessary in procuring for the Princess the object of her anxious desire. The money was forthwith paid to the catechist in currency notes, and he quitted the palace bidding Sakkaram Sahib be of good cheer, as the matter would soon be settled favorably. This amount the catechist soon began to dispose of, giving his accomplices their share of the booty, and lending out the remainder to several respectable people on good interest, making them believe that the money was not his, but that a wealthy merchant at Srirungam was anxious to invest it in loans. The police, however, soon got scent of the affair, and with praiseworthy activity recovered the notes that had been lent out by the catechist and brought the forgery to light. The case is now being investigated by Mr. A. Streenivassa Row, the Deputy Magistrate of Tanjore, and a better man could not possibly be found to undertake the investigation. Mr. Streenivassa Row is an able magistrate and possesses a sound knowledge of criminal law, and I have no doubt, with his natural acuteness, will be able to ferret out all the villany that has been perpetrated. A number of respectable people have been dragged into the case, and it is surprising to find how many persons have been implicated in the fraud. I shall send you further particulars when the case has been investigated and finally disposed of.

FEVER [illegible] is still prevalent in the dist[illegible]

FAIR.—The fa[illegible] at N[illegible] Wa[illegible] day, and will last ab[illegible] three or [illegible]

CHIEF OF MORVEE.—The young Chief of Morvee returned to Bombay from Nassick on Friday evening.

KHANDEISH AND NASSICK RELIEF FUND.—The Maharaja of Kolapore has subscribed Rs. 400 to the Khandeish and Nassick Relief Fund.

EXHIBITION AT WUDWAN.—It is stated that an exhibition of flowers and fruits, &c., will be held at Wudwan in the course of this month.

NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—We observe that during his stay in Bombay the Nawab of Joonaghur had contributed Rs. 5,000 to some of our charitable institutions.

THE VICEROY'S BODY GUARD.—Eleven men belonging to H. E. the Viceroy's Body guard, who were encamped at the Soparee Baug, Parell, left for Calcutta on Friday morning.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AT KAIRA.—Dr. Buhler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, has been engaged with his deputy, Mr. Motiram Rajaram, in the examination of several schools at Kaira.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—We see that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, whose name in connection with the East India Association is well known, is again shortly to proceed to Baroda.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday, one Jehangheerjee Dosabhoy, clerk, was fined ten rupees for assaulting a man named Govind Sadasew.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. FAWCETT.—It is stated that the Bombay Association intends to present an address to Mr. Fawcett, M.P., for his invaluable services to India as a member of the Indian Finance Committee.

MR. PEERBHOY BHIMJEE, who was arrested on Friday last at the instance of the London and Mediterranean Bank for payment of the sum of Rs. 22,000 in respect of calls due to the Bank, has, we believe, satisfied the demand.

NAWAB OF RAMPORE.—The Nawab of Rampore, with about 300 followers, arrived here on Friday evening, and has taken up his residence temporarily in the bungalow occupied by H. H. Maharaja Scindia at Grant Road.

THEFT.—On Saturday, in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, a Hindoo boy, named Babajee Crushna, was convicted of stealing a piece of plank, belonging to one Succoor Isac. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PRESENT TO THE VICEROY BY THE NAWAB OF JOONAGHUR.—A vernacular contemporary states that the Viceroy was presented by the Nawab of Joonaghur before H. E. left for Poona with two beautiful works, containing illustrations of the temples of Girnar, Somnath, and Palitana.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Maratha named Gunnoo Mahadoo, a suspicious character, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday with having in his possession a piece of copper, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. T. C. HOPE.—The Surat correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Mr. Hope's return to the district has created some commotion among a certain portion of the community. Mr. Hope, says the correspondent, is too strict towards the people, and hence he is disliked by many of them.

TO-MORROW morning, at half-past 7, a solemn mass will be celebrated by Father Lisman, S. J., at the New Goanese Church, Burrows Lane, Dabul. Rev. Vicar General Gomes will preach on the occasion. The same evening solemn vespers with procession will follow, and the Rev. Athaide will also deliver a sermon. Catholics are invited to attend.

THEFT BY A GOANESE LAD.—A. M. C. Fernandes and two others, residing in a house at old Hanuman Lane, reported to the executive police that about four days ago they had engaged a Goanese lad, and that on Friday morning he left them without giving any notice, taking with him a watch and chain and a quantity of [illegible] the police into the matter.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Futtee Deepa, a dealer in ornaments of gold and silver, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday and obtained a summons and search warrant against Huckma Dhuna, who was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of certain ornaments, valued at Rs. 4,830; and four others, with receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen.

WE are happy to mention the arrival of Dr. Macdonald for the Bombay Medical Mission, in the place of Dr. Young, who left in April of last year. From letters which have been received from friends in England and Scotland, we believe that the Mission have much reason for thankfulness that the services of Dr. Macdonald have been obtained. The work of the Mission has been carried on most effectively and successfully by Dr. Henry Webb, who, we believe, will make over charge to Dr. Macdonald in the beginning of 1873. Dr. Macdonald applying himself in the meantime to the study of the language.—*Bombay Guardian.*

WE are happy to mention the return of the Rev. James Cooper, of the Free Church Mission, Nagpore, with Mrs. Cooper, in renovated health, after an absence of about 20 months.—*Id.*

THE Rev. Mr. Gordon, formerly of the C. M. S., Madras, arrived in Bombay the other day from Persia, where he had spent about eight months, and proceeded to Lahore, where he is to be a colleague of the Rev. Mr. French. The Rev. Mr. Stern, of the same Society, has returned. So have the Rev. Messrs. Kellogg, Calderwood and others for the Am. Presb. Missions in Northern India.—*Id.*

THE Rev. Mr. Robbins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has arrived in Bombay from America, in response to the call of the Rev. Mr. Taylor for missionaries to aid in the work which Mr. Taylor has been prosecuting in this Presidency for a year past. The call was for men who should be willing to come out unsupported by any Society. After prayerful consideration of the matter, Mr. Robbins came to the conclusion that the Lord would have him engage in this work, and, without conferring with flesh and blood, he started at once, and at his own expense came out by the way of England, arriving here before any one here had received information of his intention.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—2ND DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

632-70—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Damodur Hurjivandass.
[illegible]—Jefferson and Payne—Memon Hajee Soomar, &c., v. Rugoonath Soonderjee.
317-71—C. Tyabjee—Vundravun Purshotumdass v. Madhowjee Hurri Joshee.
753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Allisaheb Coor v. Fatimabibee, widow, and others.
417-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Hurgopal Premsookdass and another v. Surootram Bhaijee.
247-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhanjee Jewraj and others v. Memon Gunney Sullamon.
1095-68—Jefferson and Payne—Runchordass Doolubdass v. Gopalrao Mahalram.
692-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—James Brown v. Joona Bowla.
490-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Succaram Vittoba v. Ramchunder alias Ravjee.
547-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Luttiff v. Pestonjee Nowrojee.
138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar v. Mirza Abdool Luttiff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

In the matter of a Rule Nisi for Attachment.
338-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—W. Ramsden Price and another v. Vizbhooeandass Assaram—Garud.
532-72—C. Tyabjee—Lulloobhoy Hurgovind v. Bai Ambavahoo and others—Leathes and Crawford. (Part heard.)
90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostan Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch. (Part heard.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

CROWN SIDE.

In the matter of an application for writ of Mandamus.

CIVIL SIDE.

In re The Bombay and Kattywar, Limited, v. Hajee Abdool Bebanee, Claimant.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Ruttonjee Manockjee Jewajee, deceased,—Cooverbai and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey v. Manockbai and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley (part heard).

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dadabhoy Moonshee—Prescot and Winter (fixed specially).

LONG CAUSES.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogurchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tulloskchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.
104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and others v. Govindrao Hirjee Patell—Thacker and Chalk.
407-72—Dr. Dallas, for pauper,—Sutvabhamabai, widow, v. Bai Naviwoo, widow,—Thacker and Chalk.
746-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; Jefferson and Payne; and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[illegible] Captain [illegible] lady, and fourteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] Captain McIsaac, sailed on Saturday last for Co[illegible] Calcutta with a general cargo and the f[illegible] passengers:—For Cannanore—Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Campbell, Staff Asst. Surg. R. Turner, Lieut. [illegible] and three deck passengers. For Mangal[ore] [illegible] French. For Vingorla—Mr. G. Mork[illegible] vant, Lieut. J. Tapper, Mr. Shunkerow Ba[illegible] and one school mistress; and one hundred a[illegible] passengers for different ports.

THE s. s. RINALDO, 1,389 tons, Captain S[illegible] arrived yesterday from London, 24th Oc[tober] [illegible] Said 10th, and Suez 13th November, via the Su[ez Canal], with a general cargo and the following passe[ngers]:— Captain and Mrs. Young, Captain [illegible] rius and child, Mrs. Corbett, infan[t] [illegible] two Misses, and Master Lane, Mr. H[illegible] Mann, Mr. E. Mann, M[illegible] Gillett, Miss Ross, Mrs. D. Ross, Rev[illegible] and Revd. H. Frox.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 882 tons, Captain Dodero, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., with [illegible] of 1,376 bales cotton, 7,189½ cwts. gi[illegible] 300 cwts. co[illegible]e, 133 cwts. coir yarn, 8 [illegible] sundries. She took the followin[g] [illegible] Genoa—Revd. and Mrs. [illegible] Colonel White and lady [illegible] R. D. [illegible] For Alexandria—M[illegible] Mrs. Rosa Perry, and one [illegible] one deck passenger. For A[illegible] ports. [illegible] three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. [illegible] E. H. Howell, arrived on th[illegible] and Calcutta (November 7th) with the [illegible] cargo:—From Calcutta—4,701 bags rice, 3,020 [illegible] sugar, 1,019 bags gram, 20 cases anvils, 3 cases stores, 12 coils rope, 199 bundles twine, 250 bales jute, and 370 packages gunnies. From Vizagapatam—37 packages merchandise. From Coconada—48 bags pepper roots, 7 cases merchandise, and 67 bags coriander. From Madras—12 cases stores, [illegible] cases indigo and 3 bundles specie. From Galle—222 cases tea. From Alleppey—126 packages coppra, 176 bags ginger, and 6 bags coffee. From Cochin—42 bags ginger, and 33 bundles fins. From Beypore—13,390 pieces and 260 bags sandalwood. From Calicut—69 bundles ginger, 7 packages merchandise, 41 bags coppra, 12 bundles mats [illegible] arrowroots. From Tellicherry—7 ba[illegible] betelnuts, 68 bags pepper, and 50 [illegible] From Cannanore—316 packag[es] [illegible] pepper, 2,300 pieces sandalwood [illegible] From Mangalore.—1 bundle su[illegible] and 4 pots oil. From Carwar—[illegible] samples, and 1 box sundries. [illegible] ing passengers:—From Canna[nore] [illegible] From Carwar—Mr. Mont[illegible] Lieut. Webster, and one second class [illegible] forty-eight deck passengers from differe[nt ports].

CAUGHT AT LAST.

JAITHA VULUBJEE, a Hindoo merchant, who was supposed to have been concerned in the great Aurora frauds case, and against whom an information was laid on the 18th January 1871, by Mr. L. J. Behrend, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Behrend Brothers, merchants, was arrested last week, on a charge of cheating the firm, in respect of certain bales of cotton, valued at Rs. 23,000. The following was the information laid before the Senior Magistrate:—

L. J. Behrend said—I am one of the partners in the firm of Behrend Brothers, merchants. On the 28th day of March last, one Jaitha Vulubjee negociated through my firm a consignment of two hundred bales of cotton for sale in England and on representing that the said bales were shipped on board the ship Greyhound, then in Bombay harbour, and delivered the mate's receipts for such bales, obtained an advance of Rs. 23,000 against such bales from my said firm. It now appears that none of the said bales were shipped on board the said ship, and that therefore the said Jaitha Vulubjee obtained the said sum of Rs. 23,000 from my said firm by fraudulent misrepresentations. I therefore charge the said Jaitha Vulubjee with cheating, and as I am informed that he is now in Bombay, I pray that a warrant may issue for his arrest, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for. The prisoner, who was concealing himself, was arrested the other day, and placed before the magistrate on Saturday.

Mr. Fletcher (Manisty and Fletcher) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Taylor, Barrister-at-Law, for the defence.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Ardaseer said—I was in the employ of Messrs. Behrend Brothers when the transactions mentioned in Mr. Behrend's information of date 18th January 1871 took place, which information has been now read over in my hearing and presence and in the hearing and presence of the prisoner. I was the clerk who had the charge of carrying out these transactions with the prisoner, and I state of my own knowledge that the statements made by Mr. Behrend in his said information are true. Mr. Behrend is not now in Bombay.

The magistrate fixed the hearing of the case for Thursday, the 12th inst., and admitted the prisoner to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 40,000 and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 20,000 each.

THE GRANT ROAD POISONING CASE

AT an adjourned inquest held on Friday on the body of Mr. Joseph Maria DeGa, the following evidence of Miss Angela DeGa, sister of the deceased, was recorded:—

Angela DeGa said:—I am the eldest daughter of the late Anthony George DeGa, and I live with my mother in Grant Road. Since my brother Michael came from the House of Correction our family has consisted of my mother, my brother Joseph, who has separated from his wife, my sister Emily and Anetta, myself and my brother Michael and his wife and their son, a boy of 7 years of age. On the 12th November my sister Anetta was absent, as she was living at Bandora with my brother Antony. She went to him there in September. Mr. Michael and the boy had but 15 days before gone to stay with their father, Mr. DeSouza, at Mazagon. On the 12th November we all breakfasted together, and after breakfast Michael and Joseph left the house to go into the Fort as usual. They were not on speaking terms. Joseph had never spoken to Michael after the latter came out of the House of Correction—a period of about 4 years. They had never had a downright quarrel. My mother, Emily and I remained at home all that day. We ate tiffin together at one o'clock. I came downstairs at about 4-30. At about quarter to 5 o'clock I was walking in the hall when Marotee came there with a basket of tonic water and a glass plate containing sweetmeats tied in a towel. The towel was pinned. Marotee placed those things on the table in the hall. The ayah was standing at the front door. As I was passing the table where the things were placed, the name of Dr. Rozario written on the towel attracted my observation. I see the towel now produced; the writing on it is the same that I saw. I do not recognise the handwriting. Seeing the words "L. P. Rozario," I opened the towel by unpinning it. I saw a dish full of sponge cakes of various forms—some were diamond shaped, some were heart shaped. I did not notice any sort of jam or jelly. The cakes were surrounded by crystallized fruits of different kinds—English made, similar to the ones now produced in a box. I did not taste one. I did not say anything to Marotee about my having opened the bundle, and I did not forbid him to tell his master that I had done so. Marotee took the bundle and went to the Grant Road Station to meet his master. Michael returned home before Joseph. I did not know that any sweetmeats had come for Joseph. I did not say a word about the sweetmeats to Michael. Joseph returned shortly after 6 o'clock. We dined at 6-30. My mother sat at the head of the table, Joseph was on her right hand, Emily on her left, I next to Emily, and Michael at the end opposite my mother. The conversation at dinner was general, except that Joseph did not join in it. He never did, as he was deaf, but we all talked among ourselves. When dessert was placed on the table, Joseph desired the ayah to go into his room and fetch the sweets that she would find there. She did so. He said that Marotee had told him that Dr. Rozario had sent them to him. I did not know that Joseph had received any sweetmeats until he said so himself. I thought that Dr. Rozario had sent Joseph as well as Antony a dish of cakes. The cake was put before him. It was a sponge cake, only one, the same size as those sent to Bandora. There were crystallized fruits surrounding the cake. They were similar to those sent to Antony. Joseph offered Emily a piece of cake which she accepted. My mother had taken other sweets and when he offered her a piece she refused. I also had taken other sweets and he did not offer me any, nor did he offer any to Michael. After my brother Joseph's death, when Marotee came back from Bandora he met my brother Michael in the hall. Michael was sitting down at a writing table. They were each laughing to their heart's content. I was in the hall within a few feet of them. I did not hear a word that passed. I have not repeated to any one in Bombay a word they made use of. I was shocked at seeing them laugh. They must have seen me. Michael went out for a walk after dinner. When he came back he asked me for the remaining portion of the cake my sister Emily had left in the plate. I told him that there was none, as it had been given to the servants.

The inquiry stands adjourned till to-morrow.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

...SH AND NASSIC...
...NE FUND.

RAIL.

...rwanjee Pleader, Esq.
...setjee, Esq.
...Bomonjee Mody and Co. ... 100
...Ruttonjee Tata ... 100

To... 15,8?3 6 0

...NARAYEN MANDLI
...AMSEE MOOS.

SPINNING

...URT DECREES.

...mmary suits were heard before Mr. ...day last :—

...OOLLA v. ALLY ABDOOLA.

...instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk ...the plaintiff. The defendant is a livery stable... ...lis, and ... served at Poona. The action ...promissory note for Rs. 2,600, which was ...ice of horses sold by plaintiff, and for ...stood security. Rs. 1,600 had been paid ...without prejudice to plaintiff's right to sue ...731. The court gave a decree for plaintiff ...rest, and Rs. 270 costs.

...ILAL v. JAIKISONDAS BHATAD.

...instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, ...for the plaintiff. The suit was brought on two hoondies drawn by defendant, ...d purchased for Rs. 2,500 each. Rs. 558 ...n account; and the court gave judgment ...Rs. 4,624, with interest and costs Rs. 270.

...MOTILAL v. JAVERCHUL RAMJEEDAS.

...s, instructed by Mr. C. Fyabjee, appeare... The defendant resides in the territories ...Jeypore, and service had been effected upon ...in Bombay. The claim was for Rs. 1,800 on ...for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 600, respectively dated ...eptember and 7th November 1872, drawn by ...on defendant in respect of monies due by the ... The hoondies, when presented for payment, were ...oured by defendant. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,800, interest, and costs Rs. 270.

THE W... OF CERTIORARI AGAINST ...E SENIOR MAGISTRATE.

...Court on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Bayley ...on it in the case of the Queen v. John Connon, ...Succaram Wittoba and Sittaram Juggonath, in which his Lordship had issued a writ of certiorari directed to the Senior Magistrate. Mr. Anstey appeared for the applicants; the Hon. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Macpherson (who held Mr. Marriott's brief) for the Crown.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that on the 4th ult., upon motion of Mr. Anstey, on behalf of Succaram Wittoba and Sittaram Juggonath, a rule nisi was granted in this case on the affidavit of Mr. Peile. (Reads the rule and the affidavit.) On the 18th ult., cause was shown by the Acting Advocate-General and Mr. Marriott, when the answer and return of Mr. Connon, dated 9th ult., under his hand and seal, was produced. By the rule the court ordered a writ of certiorari to issue, directed to the Senior Magistrate of Police, calling upon him to show cause why the proceedings in the case of Succaram Wittoba and Sittaram Juggonath should not be removed into the High Court for the purpose of being quashed. The attention of the Court had been drawn by counsel to section 111 of Act 13 of 1856. (Refers to sections 111 and 28 of the Act, as also to section 29 of the Supreme Court charter.) From the original documents returned by the Senior [illegible] that the two [illegible] were charged with stealing property, stamps of the value of eleven annas, that is, property the value of which was under Rs. 50; and under section 28 of the Act, the magistrate is given the power to deal with cases in which the value of the property is less than Rs. 50. The prisoners were convicted of an offence described in the section, and were sentenced to be imprisoned for four months each. It was quite clear that, under the section, the magistrate had jurisdiction in the case. It was stated by Mr. Anstey that Act 13 was like many other Acts, copied from Sir J. Jervis's Acts, and his Lordship understood him to say that section 111 did not require a different construction from what the Court of Queen's Bench in England would put upon it if it were deciding a case there. It was admitted apparently that this court had the same power in matters of certiorari as the Court of Queen's Bench. (Cites headings of Jervis's Acts and headings of Act 13 of 1856.) His Lordship found that they were quite different, and that section 111 was not to be found in ch. 43 of 11 and 12 Victoria. It was argued on behalf of the prisoners that a conviction may in England be set aside upon certiorari if improper evidence had been received. Not only was no case cited in support of that proposition, but his Lordship found the decisions were directly the other way. (Refers to Corner's Crown Practice, p. 66; Burns' Justice, vol. 1., 29th ed., p. 558; Archbold's Practice, pp. 179, 180; Reg. v. Justices of Cheshire, 8 A. and E., p. 400; Reg. v. Bolton, 1 Q. B., p. 72; Thompson v. Ingham, 14 Q. B., p. 710; Barker v. Nottingham and Grantham Railway Company, 31 and 7, ch. 6 p. 194; and Reg. v. Daman, 7 E. and B., 674.) In the case against the Justices of Cheshire, counsel did not even argue the point, and it was admitted that where the Sessions have jurisdiction, their jurisdiction cannot be impeached on certiorari unless they have granted a writ. In the case against the Nottingham Railway Company, Chief Justice Erle remarked—"The effect of all the decisions upon that class of cases is contained in Thompson v. Ingham, 14 Q. B., 717, that where the charge is such that if it were true, it would give the magistrate jurisdiction, his decision is final." That was a direct authority for holding that the Court would not use affidavits for the purpose of impeaching the accuracy of a magistrate's notes in a case in which he had not gone beyond the power given him by law. These cases showed that the court would not go into the question whether the decision of the magistrate was justified by the evidence. Were this court to do so, his Lordship thought it would in effect be sitting in appeal upon the magistrate's decision. An appeal is only given by positive enactment; and a certiorari lies for the purpose of seeing whether the magistrate had acted within his jurisdiction. Here it was not even suggested that he had no jurisdiction to hear the case against the two prisoners and to sentence them to the term he had sentenced them to. The only ground alleged was that he formed his opinion after the admission of evidence which was not legally admitted. There was nothing, however, to shew that he had acted beyond the powers given him by the Legislature. A decision of the High Court in 1864 quashing a conviction by Mr. Brown in the case of Jan Mahomed was cited in support of his rule. His Lordship had obtained the original proceedings and the notes of Sir M. Sausse in that case. (Refers to them.) Jan Mahomed was brought up, at the instance of Mr. Scott, Collector of Bombay, for infringing two sections of the Abkaree Act, Act 17 of 1859, section 5, and he was convicted of having a still for the distillation of spirituous liquor in the island of Bombay without previously obtaining the sanction of the Governor in Council. There was evidence before Mr. Brown on both sides, and he disregarded the evidence of Mr. Kemp, now the senior partner, his Lordship believed, in the firm of Kemp and Co., chemists, who stated that the spirits of wine which Jan Mahomed was in the habit of distilling were not spirituous liquor, but were pure spirit, pure alcohol. Upon that ground, Sir M. R. Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould quashed the conviction, as it was not a case in which the magistrate had jurisdiction to convict. It was no authority in support of the present application, and it was decided on the principle of the Queen v. Bolton. His Lordship's attention had been directed to another conviction in 1869 by the then acting Chief Magistrate of Police, which was quashed by Mr. Justice Westropp upon certiorari. That was the case of David Turnbull Stuart, the proceedings in which, with the notes of Mr. Justice Westropp, were also before his Lordship. There was a warrant against Mr. Stuart, which was entrusted to Mr. de Quadros, bailiff; and he went to Mr. Stuart's house and laid the warrant on the table, but did not actually touch the person of Mr. Stuart. He obtained leave of the bailiff to go and see his wife, who was ill upstairs; but did not return. It was found that he had fled from the house. He was proceeded against before Mr. Connon upon a charge of escaping from legal custody, and a warrant was issued against him. That warrant was executed on board a steamer at Galle, and Mr. Stuart was brought back to Bombay, and was sentenced by Mr. Connon to be imprisoned for fourteen days. A writ of certiorari was granted by Mr. Justice Westropp against the Magistrate, and at the hearing it was argued by the late Mr. Pigot that mere words did not constitute an arrest, as there was no touching of the prisoner's person. If Mr. Stuart had not been in legal custody, he could not be convicted of escaping from legal custody; and it was quite evident from the notes of Mr. Justice Westropp, who did not therein give the reasons for his decision, that the conviction was quashed on the ground that Mr. Stuart had not been in legal custody, and consequently did not break from legal arrest. That case was likewise no authority in support of the present application. His Lordship said he was not at liberty to determine whether the magistrate here did admit improper evidence or act upon insufficient evidence. His decision was final. But his Lordship would add that, had he felt himself at liberty to consider those points, he should have had no hesitation in saying that he thought the evidence was quite sufficient to warrant the conviction; and had his Lordship been in the magistrate's place, he should have come to the same conclusion upon the facts as he did. Upon the whole, therefore, his Lordship was of opinion that the present rule must be discharged, and with costs.

...ry going to the land- ...t were given more often. ...nance down for loyal pur- ...—for it is nothing more ...at he spent it upon his people.

BENGAL.—Notwithstanding the complaints of want of rain in the earlier part of the season, it is satisfactory to learn, from the district reports for the Bengal Presidency for the week ended the 23rd of November, that ...in the Burdwan district the harvest will be better than that of last year, and that the fever shows a tendency to decrease. In the rest of the division the crops are generally fair. In the 24-Pergunnas the aman crop was not expected to exceed 13 annas, but in the other districts of the Presidency Division that crop is represented fair and good, and the winter-crops were looking ... Cholera was decreasing, but fever—not of an epidemic type—was still prevalent. In the Rajshai ... all the crops promise well, and we are told ...thquake was felt at the Sudder Station, at ... Wednesday, the 20th November. In Kooch Behar everything is progressing favourably, and the same may be said of the Dacca division, whilst in Cachar "the late rains have given prospect of a yield much above the ordinary." In parts of the Chittagong and Tipperah districts the crops have been slightly damaged by insects, but on the whole the prospects are favourable, and the cholera has disappeared from hill Tipperah. In the Patna Division the reports are more favourable, but rain is wanted in both Sarun and Champarun. There is little change to report in the Bhaugulpore Division, though the prospects are not quite so gloomy as was lately reported. From Orissa the reports are favourable, and in Balasore the harvest will be the finest since the famine. From Chota Nagpore and Assam and the adjacent hills the reports continue favourable.—*Englishman.*

THE HEAVY RAINS AT MADRAS.

YESTERDAY was one continuous downpour of heavy rain, and a large quantity of water must have fallen. The country all along the south-west line of the Railway is under water, and we need not be surprised to hear of a break on the line. A good deal of anxiety has been felt about the condition of the large Chindrumbaukum Tank. This tank is fed by a channel from the Courtelliar River, which channel was closed on the tank getting full. The other day, however, the river burst its bounds, and filled the tank almost to overflowing, and some difficulty was experienced in letting off the surplus waters without injury to the bund. This tank requires the greatest watchfulness, as we believe that any accident to it would be far more disastrous to some of the suburbs of Madras than anything that could result from a bursting of the Red Hills Tank.—*Madras Times.*

NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

As an indication of policy, Lord Northbrook's reply to the address of the Bombay Association strikes us as being the most important of any speech he has yet made. There is probably no subject of greater moment to India at the present hour than the question of the admission of natives of the country to the public service. There is certainly none which requires greater courage and firmness to handle as it deserves. The existing system of competition threatens to substitute subtlety and effeminacy for breadth and vigour in the Government of India. To extend it to this country would be to precipitate a catastrophe for the purpose of averting which it is morally certain that we shall be compelled, sooner or later, to reconsider the entire subject of the competition system. We concur in Lord Northbrook's opinion so far as to think that with a reformed scheme of examination, and a change in the maximum age of candidates, the competition system is "the best that could be devised to suit the circumstances and conditions of society in England." Indeed, we think it so far the best that could be devised, that it would be a matter for the keenest regret if the application of the system to races in whose case it cannot safely be applied should result, as seems likely to happen, in necessitating the abandonment of the system. However that may turn out, it will be a great relief to every intelligent and unbiassed person who has considered the question, to know that Lord Northbrook is determined not to recommend the extension of the system to India. A native contemporary, commenting on this portion of the Viceroy's speech, has drawn from it the inference that Lord Northbrook looks with regret on the success of natives in the competition systems in England. We see no reason to doubt that Lord Northbrook does look with very profound distrust, [illegible] the same time the test at present is a much less inefficient and objectionable one than it would be if the scene of the examination were transferred to this country. For the mere fact of a native proceeding to England to compete at the examination is, in the present state of native society, a more or less trustworthy indication of the possession of at least one, and a more or less certain guarantee of the acquisition of some others, of those desirable qualifications which the examination alone does not test, and in which observation and history alike show the natives of India as a race to be wanting. It is satisfactory, too, to learn that Lord Northbrook confidently expects that, in the financial arrangements for next year, his Government will be able to make some reduction in the public burdens. What Lord Northbrook "confidently expects" is much more likely to be fulfilled than such expectations usually are; and though he does not indicate the direction in which the reduction is likely to be made, we have independent reasons for believing that his own views incline towards the remission of the obnoxious income-tax in the first place.—*Indian Daily News.*

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BENGAL FOR THE ADOPTION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. FAWCETT AND TO THE ELECTORS OF BRIGHTON.

A PUBLIC meeting of the native inhabitants of Bengal, convened by the Committee of the British Indian Association, was held on Tuesday last for the adoption of an address to Mr. Fawcett, M.P., expressive of their gratitude for his services to India by his labours in Parliament, and of a similar address to the electors of Brighton for directing their attention to Indian affairs through Mr. Fawcett as their representative in Parliament. The hall was literally crowded to suffocation, so much so that, notwithstanding the glare all the windows had to be thrown open. The whole of the Native Justices and other gentlemen of high standing, Hindu, Parsi, and Muhammadan, were present. On Babu Ramanath Tagore, the revered leader of native society, coming in, the whole of the assembly stood up, and remained standing till he had taken his seat. Shortly afterwards he was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Hon. Digambar Mitra moved the first resolution which ran as follows :—

"That with a view to testify the gratitude of the people of Bengal to Professor Fawcett for his services to the cause of Indian reform in Parliament, the following address be presented to him :—

"To H. Fawcett, Esq. M.P.,

"Sir,—We, the native inhabitants of Bengal, in public meeting assembled, desire to express our obligation to you for your able, earnest and disinterested advocacy of the cause of our country in the Commons House of the United Kingdom.

"Since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, this distant dependency of Britain has come more intimately under Parliamentary control than it ever was, but it is a matter of the deepest regret to us to notice how few of the representatives of the British people in Parliament take that lively interest in the affairs of the Queen's Eastern dominions which they deserve, from their magnitude, their close relation to the interests of the United Kingdom, and their material influence on the happiness of two hundred millions of fellow-creatures.

"When we compare the magnitude of Indian interests with the paucity of the attention paid to them in British Parliament, when we contemplate the immense good which the generous efforts of Members of Parliament may bring about, and yet how little is done, and when we remember that Parliament is the last Court of Appeal for the people of India, and yet how difficult it is to move it, we are filled with a deep sense of disappointment and sorrow. In the midst of this general gloom there is but one ray of hope in that band of philanthropists, who now and then raise their voice, though unfortunately not unfrequently in vain, to plead at the bar of the great national congress of England the cause of the dumb millions of India.

"Whatever has been done or attempted to be done by Parliament to ameliorate the condition of the people of India, has not unoften been due to the influence and advocacy of a few such philanthropists. India owes a debt of immense endless gratitude to that tribune of the people, John Bright. And since he has virtually retired from public life, from continued ill-health, none has taken such an active and devoted interest in this country as you have. Your just conception of the leading principles of science of Government, which hold equally good in all countries, and your steady advocacy of their application to Indian administration, and your thorough mastery of facts, keen penetration, and warm and generous sympathy, which have been conspicuous in the part you have taken in Parliamentary debates and Committees on Indian affairs, have filled us with admiration and gratitude, and we feel we should be wanting in our duty, if we were not to convey our sense of indebtedness to you.

"We, accordingly, venture to approach you with this address, expressive of our appreciation of your services to India and to express a hope that you will continue to give the people of this country the benefit of your earnest advocacy as heretofore."

The hon. speaker spoke in high terms of services that Mr. Fawcett had rendered to this country, saying that he had watched the affairs of this country with the eyes of an Argus or an Indra, and that his bold, disinterested and zealous advocacy of their cause in Parliament was well described in the address. He sat down amidst loud cheers.—*Englishman.*

...1s. 11...
...1s. 11 1/8d.
...1s. 10 3/4d. do.
...1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Paris demand ... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 30th November 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE.	MADRAS.
LAHORE.	AGRA.
HONGKONG	SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz. :—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 13th October 1871.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1872-73.
ANDREW CASSELS, Esq., *Chairman.*

FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq.	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	WM. PATTERSON, Esq.
THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.	LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.
Secretary—WM. CHARLES MULLINS.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION BILLS ... BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.
Several Apartments fit for dwellings in Tod Street Fort.
An Apartment fit for an Office in Church Gate Street.
A Spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.
A Bungalow at Matheran situated on one of the best sites and commanding an excellent view. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at No. 6, Hornby Row.

TO LET, a COMMODIOUS upper-storied House on the Breach Candy Road, suitable for a large family.
Upper-storied Premises on the Breach Candy Road, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Harry Hibbert.
A large House in Military Square, Fort.
A Bungalow at Mazagon, on the property called "Unjeer Baugh." Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, Horizontal high-pressure ENGINE, 12 Horse Power, complete, with CORNISH BOILER, with all Fittings and Steam-pipes. Makers—Messrs. CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH. Apply to the Undersigned.
HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co.
22, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9
ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post, Rs. 1-12.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTM...

CARR B...S.,
17, CHURCH ...EET,
BOMBAY.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND CIVIL
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
UNIFORMS AND OUTFITS
FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY,
According to present Regulations.
TRIMMINGS IN GOLD LACES,
EMBROIDERY FOR EVERY RANK
IN THE ARMY ALWAYS ON HAND.
FORAGE CAPS.
SADDLE CLOTHS
MADE TO ORDER.
CROWN AND STARS ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPURS, BOXES, &c. &c.

OUR
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
Comprises every Article necessary for the general e... who ... of a perfect outfit.
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS can procure ... require for the voyage on the shortest possible notice, suc...
SLEEPING SUITS,
PYJAMAS,
TRAVELLING SUITS,
&c., &c., &c.
PAPER COLLARS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
SCARFS AND TIES
AT CHEAPER RATES THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. D. SADLER,
LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now prepared to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.
Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.
TERMS MODERATE.
N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.
D. SADLER,
Near the Old Docks Mazagon.
18th September 1872.

NEW
COLD SEASON STOCK.
MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

			Rs.	a.
GLOVES	Ladies' White Kid Gloves	Per Pair	2	12
	Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	,,	2	12
	Gent's White Kid Gloves	,,	3	0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3	0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves (Nett.)	,,	3	0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,,	2	12
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each		9	0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each		8	8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each		6	8
	Badham's Spun Silk		12	0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz. (All new Patterns.)		60	0
	Badham's White Shirts ,,		60	0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz		6	8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose		12	8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from		14	8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from		16	0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair		4	8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for		20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,		26	0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each		6	0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth		11	0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool		18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool		19	0
	Badham's Spun Silk		22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits		30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits		22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits		35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats		15	8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats, Derby and		12	8
	Stanhope		6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester		6	0
	Sola Topies new shape		5	0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps		25	0
	White Helmets, for Civilians		18	0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats		15	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab		2	8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor		2	12
	The Romal Satin		3	0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.			
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb		1	0
	Coloured ,, ,, ,,		1	8
	White Dress Ties, from		8	
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz		5	8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders		5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from		10	8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).			
	Spunge Bags, from		1	8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest		11	0
	Do. without do.		10	0

JEWELLERY...Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c. A large and assorted Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas.

TRUNKS, &c....Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to

BADHAM AND CO.,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN TO CHOOSE FROM IN BOMBAY IS AT

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
HABIT MAKERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN,
13, MEADOW STREET.

N. K. & Co. beg to inform the GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Outstations that they have just received, by Overland Steamer, a large, well-selected, and FASHIONABLE STOCK OF WOOLLEN GOODS, direct from Home, of the best manufactures in West of England, such as Superfine Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cloths; Black, Blue, and Scarlet Cassimeres and Doeskins; Black and Blue Fancy Cloth Coatings; Silk Mixed Coatings, very thin and durable; Melton Cloths, in all colours; soft finished and milled Witney, expressly for Overland Passengers; Coloured Cheviot Serges; Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Linen Drills, White Vestings, Twill and Plain Oxford Cloth Shirtings, Silk Wool and Twill Flannels, Hats, Scarfs and Collars in every new Shape, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteux, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Scotch Mauds, Table and Bed Linen.

The knowledge which we have acquired from our lengthened experience of the material suitable for this market, coupled with the advantages of a large capital which enables us to deal *direct* with real producers of the Goods (thus having all intermediate profits), gives us advantages as purchasers of which our Constituents have the benefit in the selection of articles suitable for the climate and in moderation of rates.

SIX HOURS' NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Overland or Up-country can obtain their Outfit made to order at Prices and Style not to be surpassed by any other House in India.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Suits, from	Rs. 60
Black and Blue Frock Coats	40
Black and Blue Morning Coats	28
Black and Oxford Meltons Cloth Morning Coats	28
Tweed Suits, D. B. Coat and Trouser	25
Fancy Doeskin Suits	30
Tweed and Angola Trousers	10
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	12
Whip Cords and Riding Tweed Trousers	18
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Trousers	15
Drab Shaft Cord Riding Breaches	15
Shikar Suits, of best quality	15
White Duck Suits	14
White Albert and Drab Albert Cloth Suits	14
White and Coloured Trousers	4 to 6
White Marsalla Waistcoat, from	5

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
Oxford Cloth, in a variety of patterns			
Oxford Cloth Shirts, best quality, per dozen			60
White Shirts, from	42	to	54
Flannel Shirts, from	5	to	7
Silk and Wool Shirts, best quality			8
Spun Silk Shirts, best quality			9
White China Silk, best quality Shirt			10
Pure All-wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12	to	15
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality			18
White China Silk Sleeping Suits, best quality			18
Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits, from			9

Hats in every Newest Shape and Style.
Hosiery of every description from the best Manufacturers.
Self-Measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application, Post-free.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES	from Rs.	150 to 1,000
HARMONIUMS	,,	100 to 700
ORGANS (self-acting)	,,	2,000 to 3,000
CONCERTINAS (German)	,,	8 to 25
CONCERTINAS (Anglo-German)	,,	15 to 45
CONCERTINAS (English)	,,	100 to 250
VIOLINS (with bow and case)	,,	30 to 75
VIOLAS do do	,,	50 to 100
VIOLINCELLOS (with bow and case)	,,	150 to 200
GUITARS (in case complete)	,,	35 to 100
BANJOS, 5, 6, or 7 strings	,,	12 to 40
TAMBOURINES	,,	3 to 15
BONES (Real Round o' Beef) set	,,	2 to 4
FLUTES	,,	10 to 50
CORNOPEANS (in case complete)	,,	50 to 100
FLUTINAS	,,	30 to 50
TRIANGLES	,,	5 to 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.
MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.
BEST NEAPOLITAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLA, VIOLINCELLO, DOUBLE BASS GUITAR, BANJO.
"ACRABELLE" VIOLIN 1st Strings.
REAL ROMAN do do
CLARIONETT, OBOE, BASSOON, and BAGPIPE REEDS.
MILITARY BAND REQUISITES.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.
ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
ALBUMS, WRITING CASES, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.
GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE.
MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.
SHIPPING ... HOUSE BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN A MOST EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.
ORDERS ... EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH AND ...SONAL SUPERVISION.
CATALOG... ...ISHED ON APPLICATION.
...INDY, ...ESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
...AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

...ONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to
C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING.)
LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.
The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

FILTERS
SILICATED CARBON.

Half Gallon	Rs. 9
One Gallon	,, 12
Two Gallons	,, 20
Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	,, 22

LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT.

Half Gallon	Rs. 8
One Gallon	,, 12
Two Gallons	,, 15

D. S. KEMP & Co.

KID GLOVES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES' best White and Coloured Kid Gloves	per pair	2 10	2 14
Ditto ditto double buttons,	per pair	2 14	3 2
GENT'S very soft White Italian Kid Gloves	per pair	2 0	2 4
Best White	...	2 12	3 2
Best Lavender, Black, or Fancy Drabs	per pair	2 12	3 2
Best Dogskin	per pair	2 8	2 12
White Thread	per pair	1 8	1 12
Woollen Gloves	per pair	2 4	2 8
Woollen Mitts	per pair	1 12	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
GLOVERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Reduced Prices.
SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.
The undersigned are now able to offer these invaluable filters at the FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES :

	No. 1.	*No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 33

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 19 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

GAZOGENES
For the domestic production of
Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aërated Water, Gingerade,
and
Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Each Rs. 12.
Measure for Powders Re. 1.
Crystalized Tartaric, Acid, per bottle Rs. 3.
Bicarbonate of Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.

Syrup of Lemon	Qts. 1-8	Pts. 1.
Syrup of Ginger	,, 1-8	,, 1.
Tonic Refresher		,, 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.
IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.
By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of
Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.
As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

FOR SALE AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

...Cape Gardafui ...ot in an ...high sea t... ...his ...west ... of 27t... ...d blo... ...th 20th ... wes...

D... ...AGNESIA
ACID ... OF THE S... ...RN, HEADACHE GOUT, ...ON, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially ... for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED,
A NEW SUPPLY of LADIES' GOLD HUNTERS, or SEMI-HUNTERS, CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT, 2 years' guarantee, Rs. 90.
JOHN BARREL'S WELL-KNOWN SILVER WATCHES,
WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

SILVER HUNTER CYLINDER ESCAPEMENT	Rs. 22
,, ,, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT	,, 25
,, OPEN FACE RAILWAY REGULATOR, Patent Lever	,, 25
,, HUNTERS, LEVER ESCAPEMENT, double Calendar	,, 35
PALANQUIN CLOCKS of every description from Rs. 40 to	,, 300
OFFICE CLOCKS	,, 25
MARBLE CLOCKS from Rs. 50 to	,, 1,200
MUSICAL BOXES from Rs. 13 to	,, 600

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
No. 3, Hornby Row.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

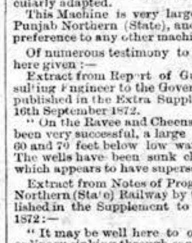
ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.
ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—
Apply to
FARNHAM & Co.
No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

DENGUE.
Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE
is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.
SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.
THE POWDER ... per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE ,, ,, 2-8 & ,, 4-8
D. S. KEMP & Co.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,
RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—
TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.
Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.
PASSENGER.
Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.
INSURANCE.
Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old-established Companies.
BANKING AND MONETARY.
Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.
INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.
Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.
CONSIGNMENTS
Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.
J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.
156, LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23, REGENT STREET, }
10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!



THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.
The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—
No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.
All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON
AGENTS :—
Poona ... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.
For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.
This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh, Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.
Of numerous testimony to its great utility, the following are here given :—
Extract from Report of Guilford L. Molesworth, Esq., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, published in the Extra Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, of 16th September 1872.
"On the Ravee and Cheenab the well-sinking for the Piers has been very successful, a large number of Piers having been sunk 60 and 70 feet below low water level during past cold season. The wells have been sunk chiefly by the use of Bull's Dredger, which appears to have superseded the Sand Pump."
Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 22nd June 1872:—
"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 5 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."
Price of each Machine delivered at any nearest Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Capacity.	Inner diameter of Wells for which suitable.	Price.
Of 1 cubic foot	2 feet	Rs. 30 0 0
1½ ,,	3 ,,	,, 60 0 0
2½ ,,	4 ,,	,, 100 0 0
4 ,,	5 ,,	,, 150 0 0
6 ,,	6 ,,	,, 200 0 0

Those of one cubic foot capacity are suitable for the smallest size of Irrigation Wells, and will sink them through sand to a depth and in positions hitherto considered impracticable. Those above 2 feet are worked but by a steam hoist or crab winch.
Orders to be addressed to
BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Agent for Mr. Bull's Patents, Lucknow.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

...all their glory ...posing the health of ...which showed ...all ... spoken of as ...bers

ESPLANADE HOTE...
(WATSON'S)
BOMBAY.
PATRONISED BY
SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY
REAR-ADMIRAL CUMMING, C.B.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIA STATION.
THE ESPLANADE is the only First-class HOTEL in BOMBAY, ... situated in the coolest ... most healthy part of the Island. It is open to the Sea ... every side, is within five minutes' walk of all the Government ... Public Offices, the Wellington Pier, where the Mails are ... and Passengers embark for Europe, and either Railway T...
Passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway should ... BOREE BUNDER, and by the B. B. & C. I. to CHURCH GATE STREET STATION.
BOARD AND LODGING PER DAY, Rs. ...
NO EXTRAS.
The Hotel Servants and Conveyances wait the arrival of each Train.
W. MAULE, Manager.

TURIN.
OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.
THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.
This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the ... fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.
The house is heated during the winter season.
Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 4,20,00,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of sums Reassured Rs. 65,00,000.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The HOME RATES to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for terms of years, can be had on application to the Company's
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & CO.

(The "INDIAN" is a Life Office only, and its Funds are therefore free from the risks attaching to Fire and Marine Business.)

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
INCORPORATED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
I.—FUNDS INVESTED in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
II.—RETURN OF 10 PER CENT. of Premium GUARANTEED after 3rd year to Assured on the "Profit Scale," with prospect of quinquennial Bonus.
III.—ENTIRE DIRECTION in India.
IV.—POLICY-HOLDERS ENTITLED to appoint an Auditor.
V.—NO AMALGAMATIONS.
VI.—REDUCTION TO ENGLISH RATES from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon, or China.
(The only Company which grants this complete concession.)
VII.—PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT of Claims.
VIII.—SPECIAL Protection to Assignees.
IX.—FAMILY PENSION Branch. Open to all classes.
Military and Naval Officers will find the arrangements of this Office peculiarly adapted to their convenience while employed in Home, Foreign, or Colonial Service.
Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, with Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained at the Head or Branch Office, or of any of the Company's Agents.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 4, CHURCH LANE:
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
LONDON.
BANKERS—THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, Lothbury, E.C.
EDINBURGH.
AGENT—JAMES HASWELL, Esq., W.S.,
7, St. Andrew's Square.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.
Per Bottle—Rs. 2.
D. S. KEMP AND Co.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
For preparing Liebig's Milk.
"I am now fully convinced that there is no other preparation that contains such nutritive properties for the rapid production of healthy structure in the child."
(Sd.) JOHN TANNER, M.D.
"This food cannot be too highly estimated.
(Sd.) R. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.
"Gratitude for the restoration of my child demands that I should add my testimony to the great value of the food you prepare."
(Sd.) THOS. ROBINSON, M.D.
Re. 1 AND Rs. 2 PER BOTTLE.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank ..., Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, ... at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FA... at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., ... Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.